

AUGUST

Nashville Republican

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J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

For announcing candidates for office \$3 00 to be paid in advance.

Cash will invariably be required for all job-work on delivery, and also for Blanks, except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.

For inserting Circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.

Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

A FATHER'S WELCOME TO HIS WIDOWED DAUGHTER.

Come to thy home, thy childhood's home,
My pilgrim, lone and broken-hearted!
Here let thy footsteps cease to roam,
Grief hath been on thee since we parted.

Bring in, bring in, thy light-haired brows,
Bring in thy youngest blue-eyed blossom,
Mark! 'tis thy mother's gentle voice,
Calling the tremblers to her bosom.

Now rest thee, love, check now the tears,
Down thy pale cheek each other chasing;
For well I know that brighter days,
Thy busy thoughts are fast retracing.

Gems sparkled once on thy fair brow,
Thy sunny locks with care were braided,
Thou wert a happy bride but now
Thy matron brow is thightly shaded.

Thou thinkest on that many form
That stood that morn in love beside thee,
The voice that vowed through every strain
Of our future life to shield and guide thee.

Thy voice is hushed, that fond
Thy smile is dim, thy eyes are dim,
Thy heart is broken, thy life is dim,
Thy dark grave is silent and dim.

Yet cheer thee, love, look on thy brow,
Bright not their bloom with early sorrow,
O, let them hear thy mother's voice,
Greet them with words of hope to-morrow.

Tell them that he who kindly hears
The ravens from their rocky dwelling,
Will guide and guard their orphan years,
And soothe thy heart with anguish swelling.

Then cheer thee in thy childhood's home,
My pilgrim, lone and broken-hearted!
Here let thy footsteps cease to roam,
Grief hath been on thee since we parted.

TARIFF TAXATION.

THIRD DIALOGUE.—Farmer Jones, Farmer Smith and Lawyer Twist.

Farmer Jones.—Brother Jones I have brought our candidate along, to hear an argument between you and him about the tariff tax on salt and the price of corn.

Farmer Jones.—Well, I will say what I think, but can scarcely hope to hold an argument with so good a lawyer.

Lawyer Twist.—Thank you Farmer, for the compliment. Neighbor Smith says you want me to pledge myself if elected to get a law passed if I can make the saltmaker pay twenty-four per cent, more than the usual price for all the corn he buys. Did I understand him right?

Farmer Jones.—Yes.

Twist.—Why you are not so unreasonable as to want such a law passed?

Farmer Jones.—Why not. The farmer is taxed for the benefit of the saltmaker twenty-four per cent, on all the salt he buys, and why should not the saltmaker be taxed for the benefit of the farmer twenty-four per cent, on all the corn and other products of the earth he buys? But the chief object of a protective tariff, you know, is to "improve the home market."

And we want you to tax the saltmaker twenty-four per cent, on all he buys for the purpose of improving his market for salt.

Twist.—A curious way that to improve a man's market!

Farmer Jones.—Why curious, Mr. Twist?

Twist.—Why, is any one simple enough not to see, that if you make the saltmaker pay 24 per cent, more than he does now, it will lessen his profits and perhaps ruin his business? Improve his market indeed!

Farmer Jones.—My dear sir, don't you perceive, that if you make the saltmaker pay me twenty-four per cent, more than he does now for my corn, I shall have more money to buy his salt with, whereby his market will be improved and he will sell more salt?

Twist.—And what good would it do him pay, to sell more salt, if he has to furnish you with money to buy it with, by giving you a higher price for your corn?

Farmer Jones.—My notion exactly. But I want you to tell me now, what advantage it will do the farmer to sell more salt, if he has to furnish you with money to buy it with, by giving you a higher price for your corn?

Twist.—I can't get hold of the

Twist.—The tariff tax don't go to the manufacturers, but to the Government.

Farmer Jones.—The object of a protective tariff tax is to raise the price of foreign goods and enable our manufacturers to sell theirs at higher prices. The tax on foreign goods goes to the Government, but this increased price on tariff tax on goods made at home goes to the manufacturer, saltmaker, &c., and we farmers pay it. We give twenty per cent, more for goods made in the country than we would have to give, if there was no tax on the foreign goods. In this way the farmers are made to furnish the manufacturers, saltmakers, &c., with money to buy their own corn with. This is the way the tariff improves the farmer's market. It taxes him twenty-four per cent, on all the goods he buys, and does not confer on him a benefit of ten per cent, in return, either in the greater quantity of produce sold or in its advanced price.

Twist.—But it is very important, you know that our country should be independent of foreigners, and that we should foster our own industry rather than that of other countries.

Farmer Jones.—"Foster our own industry." That's exactly my notion again; but let me ask you one question on the subject; do foreigners pay any part of our tariff tax?

Twist.—No; it is all paid by our own citizens.

Farmer Jones.—Very well. Then we tax our own citizens, for the benefit of our own citizens and what advantage is it to them to be taxed for their own benefit?

Twist.—Why, it is not altogether so. All are not taxed alike, nor do all profit alike by the tax. The tariff taxes all who buy foreign goods or products, or domestic goods of the same kind, and by a moderate tax on all enables our saltmakers and manufacturers to sustain their business and get rich.

Farmer Jones.—Exactly so—to get rich by imposing on me, on farmer Smith, and on every other farmer, mechanic, laborer and professional man in the nation, a tax of twenty-four per cent, on all we buy. This you see, is taxing the many to enrich the few, a thousand are taxed to make one rich!

Twist.—Well, are not important advantages gained by it? Do we not make our country independent and enrich our own people instead of giving our money to foreign manufacturers?

Farmer Jones.—I'll tell what I think about that but must first ask a question or two. Our country produces no silver, you know, and but little gold. Now, how does gold and silver money get into this country?

Twist.—Why, our merchants bring it in for our products or manufactures sold for it in other countries.

Farmer Jones.—How do British goods, French and other goods and wines, and the manufactures and produce of all foreign lands get into our country?

Twist.—By the merchants in the same way.

Farmer Jones.—Then we sell something abroad for every thing we buy from abroad!

Twist.—As a general principle we do, for we have no other way to pay for foreign articles.

Farmer Jones.—You say that when we buy foreign products and manufactures we encourage foreign labor, do you?

Twist.—Certainly.

Farmer Jones.—Well, on the same principle, when foreigners buy our products and manufactures they encourage our labor do they not?

Twist.—Undoubtedly.

Farmer Jones.—And is it not by our buying their products and manufactures that they get the means to buy ours?

Twist.—I suppose it is.

Farmer Jones.—Then if we encourage their industry they encourage ours. The more they sell to us, the more they can buy from us, the benefit is reciprocal, and if Governments would but allow free trade we could exchange a great deal more than we do now. I hold that PERFECTLY FREE TRADE IS THE BEST PROTECTION FOR OUR LABOR. If the financial condition of the Government would permit I would abolish the tariff altogether.

Twist.—How no restriction at all upon the importation of foreign articles is to protect American labor, I think it will be difficult for you to show.

Farmer Jones.—Not at all. We pay a tax say of twenty-five per cent, including merchant's profit on the duty and charges, on all articles imported from foreign countries. I want to buy clothing for my children and the merchant has cloth which were, it not for the tariff tax he would sell at one dollar a yard; but that tax raises the price to a dollar and a quarter. I take five bushels of wheat to market for the purpose of getting money to buy the cloth with and sell it at a dollar a bushel, making five dollars. With this five dollars I could buy five yards of cloth but for the tariff tax, as it is, I can get but four for it. Now, which system protects my labor best, that which gives me five yards for five bushels of wheat, or that which gives me only four yards for five bushels?

Twist.—I never carried my thoughts so far.

Farmer Jones.—I beg you to run your thoughts over the system and consider its bearings on every branch of American labor. To my mind the following principle is clear, viz:

THE LABOR OF A COUNTRY IS BEST PROTECTED, WHEN IT IS MOST FREE TO EXCHANGE ITS PRODUCTS WITH THE LABOR OF ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.

Every tariff tax imposed on exports or imports, lessens the profits of labor, often in both countries, by lessening the amount which can be obtained in exchange for its products.

AN ORATOR AT A LOSS.—The following is a literal copy of a speech made at a debating society, in one of the western towns of Pennsylvania.—"Well—the subject to be discussed, is, whether ardent spirits 'do any good or not.' I confer it don't. Just think of our ancestors in future days—they lived to a most numerous age—so that I think that whiskey nor ardent spirit don't do no good. (Long pause.)—Well—the question to be discussed is, whether ardent spirits does any good or not? that I conclude it don't. (Long pause.)—I can't get hold of the

A True View.—The Coos County Democrat justly remarks: "Political economy should be a matter of general study. It will not do for a freeman to say: 'I know nothing, or I care nothing about politics.' The man who stands indifferent, in the midst of a party conflict about him, needs little change to fit him for subjection to a despot. He is false to the sacred trust of citizenship confided to his hands. By neglecting his privileges as a freeman, he virtually concedes that it is no object to be free. With a million of men like this in our country, we should be sure of a monarchy within the next ten years."

A SINGULAR FALL.—Two hundred miles from Long Island Sound is a narrow pass in the river Connecticut, only five yards over, formed by the shelving mountains of solid rock, whose tops intercept the clouds. Through this chasm is compelled to pass all the water which, in time of floods buries the northern country. At the upper Cohos, the river then spreads "24 miles wide," and for five or six weeks first rate ships might sail over lands that afterwards produce the greatest crops of hay and grain in all America. People who can bear the sight, the groans, the trembling and surly motion of water, trees, and ice through this awful passage, view with astonishment one of the greatest phenomena in nature. Here water is condensed, without frost, by pressure, by swift-ness, between the adamant, sturdy rocks, to such a degree of induration that no iron crew can be forced into it. Here iron, lead and cork have one common weight—here, steady as time, & harder than marble, the stream passes irresistible, if not swift as lightning, the electric fire rends trees in pieces with no greater ease than does this mighty water. The passage is about 400 yards in length, and of a zig-zag form, with oblique corners. At high water are carried through this strait, masts and other timber, with incredible swiftness, and sometimes mild safety; but when the water is too low, the masts, timber, and trees strike on one side or the other, and though of the largest size, are rent in one moment into shivers, and splintered like a broom, to the amazement of spectators. The meadows, for many miles below are covered with immense quantities of wood thus torn in pieces, which compel the hardest travellers to reflect how feeble is man, and how great the Almighty who formed the lightnings and the irresistible power and strength of water!

No living creature was ever known to pass through this narrow except an Indian woman, who was in a canoe, attempting to cross the river above it, but carelessly suffered herself to fall within the power of the current. Perceiving her danger, she took a bottle of rum she had with her, and drank the whole of it; then lay down in the canoe to meet her destiny. Most wonderful to tell, she went safely thro', and was taken out of the canoe some miles below very much intoxicated. Being asked how she could be so daringly imprudent as to drink such a quantity of rum, with the prospect of instant death before her, the squaw, as well as her condition would let her, replied—"Yes, yes, white man—it was too much rum for once to be sure; but I was not willing to lose a drop of it; so I drank it, and you see I have saved all."

N. Y. Sun.

Mr. John Wice, the aeronaut, announces in the Lancaster (Pa.) papers his intention to make a voyage across the Atlantic in a balloon, in the course of the ensuing year. He says:

"Having, from a long experience in aerostatics, been convinced that a regular current of air is blowing at all times from west to east, with a velocity of from twenty to forty miles per hour, according to its height from the earth; and having discovered a composition which will render silk or muslin, impervious to hydrogen gas, so that a balloon may be kept afloat for many weeks,—I feel confident, with these advantages, that a trip across the Atlantic will not be attended with as much real danger as by the common mode of transition.

"The balloon is to be one hundred feet in diameter, which will give it an ascending power of twenty-five thousand pounds being amply sufficient to make everything safe and comfortable. A sea-worthy boat is to be used for the car, which is to be depended on in case the balloon should happen to fail in accomplishing the voyage. The boat would also be calculated upon in case the regular current of wind should be diverted from the course by the influence of the ocean, or through other causes. The crew to consist of three persons—viz, an aeronaut, a navigator, and a scientific landsman."

The Arkansas Murderer.—We mentioned in our last, the reported arrest of the notorious Stewart, of Columbia Co., Arkansas, who in March last, murdered a wood chopper, and threw the carcass into a kennel to be devoured by his blood hounds.—Soon after the murder, the Governor of Arkansas offered a large reward for his apprehension, and the citizens of Columbia offered a still larger one. The Natchez Courier, of the 18th ult., gives the following account of his arrest: "He fled to Texas, but returned a few weeks since to Washington, Louisiana. He went armed and bid defiance to the whole country. He was warned that his presence would not be endured, and that unless he speedily left the country he

would be apprehended. He disregarded the warning, and a few days since he was captured by three or four spirited citizens of that part of the country, after a most bloody and desperate engagement. He was armed with a double barreled gun, a pair of duelling pistols, and a bowie knife, nor did he surrender till he was brought down by two discharges of buck shot, and even then wanted to continue the fight with his knife. He is badly wounded, and it is doubtful whether he ever recovers. What makes the transaction more marvellous, is, that Stewart is a man of large property, had nearly two thousand dollars about his persons when taken, and owns a large farm, well stocked. He is a man, however, of vindictive passions, and has been the death of several others. On one occasion he killed a man at a gaming table—the battle was fought with bowieknives. He is a remarkably handsome man, about thirty years of age, and bears any other appearance than that of being the desperate character he is."

HOW THEY LIVE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—In the United Kingdom, it has been proved that there are 1,000,000 of the people who are not consumers of wheat, 500,000 consume seven ounces daily; 1,500,000 ten ounces; 3,000,000, fourteen ounces; 3,000,000, seventeen ounces; 4,000,000, twenty-one ounces, and 5,000,000, twenty-four ounces daily. This gives 18,000,000. Then there are 4,000,000 who live on oat meal, and 10,000,000, who use the words of a Rev. Anti-corn law leaguer, "rejoice in potatoes." And this is the way human beings live in Great Britain.

And this starving kingdom is blessed with a NATIONAL BANK and a PROTECTIVE TARIFF. The same system which has crushed the people of Great Britain, and made her rich richer and her poor poorer, the whigs now seek to establish in our free and happy land. When they get a Bank and tariff, nothing but their next project, the assumption of State debts, will be wanting to make us what England is now, a land of princes and paupers.

Nashville Union.

THE PRESS AND ITS COURTESIES.—Noting an editorial convention recently held in Lynchburg, Virginia, the Philadelphia Inquirer very appropriately remarks:

"A rule should be adopted excluding all personalities from all editorial articles, and branding individuals who resort to violence and slander in the advocacy of any cause, with the strongest reprobation. Such persons, indeed, should be excluded from all courteous intercourse with the honorable members of the craft. The press of this country exercises a wonderful control over public opinion.—When directed to virtuous and patriotic objects, it is capable of exercising most salutary influence; but when it panders to the basest appetites, or becomes a mere vehicle for the utterance of bigoted and malignant feelings and opinions it is productive of distrust, ill will and evil. We cannot see why editorial life should not be characterized by the same rules as social life. In reputable society, individuals shun the scandal-monger, the mischief-maker, the meddlesome and the quarrelsome. Those that bear false witness are not only despised but avoided; while those who are guilty of gross moral delinquencies, and who persist in error and wrong, are turned from with a just degree of self-respect. So should it be in editorial intercourse.—The habitual defamer, the malignant libeller, the journalist who misrepresents and perverts without the slightest regard for justice or feeling, should be treated with marked indifference and contempt. The honorable & high-minded members of the fraternity should, in short, have nothing to do with such. A system of this kind, generally pursued, would have a happy influence on the character of our press, and at the same time show to the vicious and abandoned the necessity of preserving in their columns, some of the indications of honor, integrity, and proper human feeling."

THE MOBILE CONFLAGRATION.—A correspondent of the Mobile Register, gives publicity to the following startling statement. It may lead to important revelations:—

A negro recently escaped from New Orleans, made his appearance in the village of Alexander, in Genesee county, N. Y. He was introduced by a deacon of the church to the principle inhabitants of the village, and at their request, on a Sunday evening in April last, in the village church, "fold his experience" of slavery in Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans. The following startling statements made a part of his story.

He was in Mobile during the summer of 1839, that summer so destructive through disease and conflagration. He with many others, about 100 in number, held secret meetings out of the city, to consult upon the best method of effecting their freedom. They ascertained that there was a much larger number in the city ready and willing to assist them.

Their plan was, at a time fixed upon, to visit the dwellings of the whites, and compel them to leave the city, and to murder wherever any resistance was shown.

This scheme was to be carried into effect at midnight. Before, however, the meditated period arrived, they were informed that if they succeeded in this attempt, they would

afterwards be taken by the authorities of other places. The scheme, upon this representation, was consequently abandoned. They then, determined to burn the city. The conflagration was to be a general one, and the time set was 12 o'clock at night; but some within the city commenced the work at 8 o'clock in the evening, and thus frustrated the intended purposes of the greater number.

He represented himself as one of the leaders among them. This fellow gave his name at the meeting, named his wife and children here, where they resided, whom he had worked with, the name of his master, the time when he left here, and when he left New Orleans. It is well authenticated that this strange story was told in the manner described, and this history of himself has been ascertained by the writer to be strictly true.

It is well known that the great fire commenced between 7 and 8 o'clock. That while the Mansion House was burning, the building of Mr. Emanuel, the Alabama Hotel, a shed near the fish market, and toward evening a house high up in Dauphin street were fired, and at half past 6 o'clock that evening, a carpenter's shop on Church street near the American Theatre, was set on fire, and the flames destroyed every building upon that square. Our citizens were disturbed with the cries of fire from every quarter during that day. That incendiaries were at work was not doubted, but who they were has never been fully ascertained.

LIVING TO LOSE.—Who is there that lives past twenty, that does not live to lose? First goes by, youth, down into that deep sea, which gives us back none of all the treasures that it swallows up. Youth goes down, and innocence with it, and peace is then drowned too. Some sweet and happy feelings that belonged to youth, like the strong swimmer from some ship-wrecked bark, struggle awhile upon the surface, but are engulfed at last. Strength, vigor, powers of enjoyment disappear, one by one. Hope, buoyant hope, snatching at straws to keep herself afloat sinks also in the end. Then life itself goes down, and the broad sea of events, which has just swallowed up another argosy, flows on, as if no such thing had been; and myriads of spots where others perished scarce a day before. It is all loss, nothing but loss.

James.

SEDUCTION.—Professor Wayland, in his moral Philosophy portrays the reckless cruelty of the crime of seduction with a pathos and a beauty that must move even the cold heart of the hardened libertine. It cannot be read too often, as it is one of the finest gems in the English language.—"Let it be remembered that a female is a moral and accountable being, hastening to the bar of God, that she is made to be the centre of all that is delightful in the domestic relations. That in her very nature she looks up to man as her protector, and loves to confide in his hands her happiness for life; and that she can be ruined only by abusing the confidence, proving false to that reliance and using the very loveliest trait in her character as the instrument of her undoing. And then let us consider the misery into which a loss of virtue must plunge the victim and her friends forever; the worth of the soul, which unless a miracle interposes, rust by the loss of virtue, be consigned to eternal despair, and I ask, whether in the whole catalogue of crimes, there is one that more justly merits the deepest anathema of mankind than that, which for the momentary gratification of lawless appetite, will violate all these obligations, outrage all the sympathies, and work out so wide spread and interminable ruin.—Crescent City.

BEES.—To prevent bees from going off upon swarming, take the precaution, when they exhibit a disposition to swarm, to stop most of the holes by which they leave the hive, so as to force the swarm to be a good while coming out. The swarm is commonly made up of the young bees, many of whom can scarcely fly; and as nothing can be done by the swarm till all are out of the hive, but fly about in the air, prolonging the time of their coming out, the feeble ones get tired, and their plans so frustrated, that it is necessary for them to alight for rest, and re-arrange for their journey. If the swarm be able to leave the old hive all at once they care but little about alighting.

Prairie Farmer.

A LIFT.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows:—Mr. John Dade, the warden of the Penitentiary of this county, has received information from Lord Ashburton, through the hands of the President, that he is now the Marquis of Townsend, with an income of £60,000 per annum. Mr Dade is a genuine old Virginian gentleman, and will know exactly how to enjoy so fine an income.

HENS.—Eggs.—If you wish for hens to hatch female chickens, select those eggs to set them which are distinguished for having smooth ends. Those which have their small ends roughened by circles, and which are the most oval in form, produce roosters. It is a matter of importance, sometimes, to the grower to understand this fact. At least so thought Collumella.

Maine Cultivator.

DEATH OF A PILGRIMAGE.—Capt. Joseph Cleveland, aged 90 years, of Oswego New York, was one of the survivors of the battle of Bunker Hill, who repaired to Boston to participate in the late celebration. He was by the side of the first man killed in the battle, who received his death by a cannon ball fired from the Glasgow. Captain C. was a Connecticut volunteer. He served through the war—and having a vigorous constitution and finding himself strong and lusty at ninety, he could not forego the desire of celebrating the completion of the monument to the glorious band who fell on the 17th June, 1775: The day after the celebration he was attacked by influenza, of which he died at the house of a friend in Boston, on the 10th ult.

—Although no fillet of oak, or leaves of living laurel ever encircled thy brows; there is a fadeless chaplet flung around thy tomb—and the pent-up heart of thousands yet unborn, shall pour around thy hallowed home a sweeter tribute far than ever blessed a warrior of the olden time!

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest
By all their Country's wishes blest!

INTERESTING RELIC OF BARBAROUS TIMES.—The Cincinnati Banner states that a beautiful and costly banner was recently sold at public auction in that city, to enable the owner to realize a few dollars for his support and comfort. It was used at the hard cider carousals in Ohio in the great Tippecanoe era, and has on it the following specimen of whig literature and truthfulness.

Van Buren's Policy.
12½ CENTS A DAY AND BEAN SOUP!
Our Policy,
\$2 A DAY, AND ROAST BEEF!

EMIGRANTS. About thirty thousand old Lutheran subjects of Prussia, from the borders of the Baltic, the National Intelligencer says, are shortly to come over and settle in these United States. It is a religious movement, these people preferring the good old orthodox doctrines to the modern philosophy of Berlin: There are men of very large fortunes among them; old German noblemen, whose pedigrees date back to the thirteenth century. They will make excellent western farmers, and are to settle in Wisconsin.—Mobile Tribune.

SCALE OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

From the Western School Journal.

The census recently completed by the General Government exhibits the number of white persons over 20 years of age, in the different states, who cannot read or write, as follows:

State	to every	568
1. Connecticut	1	478
2. Vermont	1	310
3. N. Hampshire,	1	166
4. Massachusetts,	1	108
5. Maine	1	97
6. Michigan	1	67
7. Rhode Island	1	58
8. New Jersey	1	56
9. New York	1	50
10. Pennsylvania	1	43
11. Ohio	1	32
12. Louisiana	1	27
13. Maryland	1	20
14. Mississippi	1	18
15. Delaware	1	18
16. Indiana	1	17
17. S. Carolina	1	17
18. Illinois	1	16
19. Missouri	1	15
20. Alabama	1	13
21. Kentucky	1	13
22. Georgia	1	12
23. Virginia	1	11
24. Arkansas	1	11
25. Tennessee	1	11
26. N. Carolina	1	7

THE HISTORY OF A DAY. Every day 50,000 mortals die: some by violence, others of old age—some in battle or by shipwreck—some starved and others murdered. In the course of one single day, how many brave ships go down at sea, and are never heard of more! How many places and castles, built for a thousand years, tumble into ruins, filling the air with dirt; or perish by slow decay.—How many births too—exceeding the number of deaths! and marriages—and then again the churches, and mountains, and trees, that vanish every day from the face of the earth! How many kings—princes—nobles—thrones—are swept away forever! How many slaves are emancipated; how many prisoners are lifted up and led forth, and set free; and how many debtors given back to their bleeding families—and all in a single day! Oppressors rebuked, as by thunder from the skies;—the mighty overthrown like Pharaoh and his host, and the lowly summoned, as by a blast of a trumpet, to take their places among the rulers of the earth! What a subject for a poem! Hogarth saw the shadow afar off, when he put the last touch to his picture.—"Pis." painted about a year before his death; Mozart, when he finished his requiem; Dean Swift, when he rode by that thunder blasted tree; and compared himself with it—beginning to die at the top. All these men saw into the future, with eyes of unearthly splendor, and poor Palmer, when he died upon the stage, while saying farewell—had only stepped aside for a moment to look into the history, not so much of another world, as of another day.

The Best Healing the Sick

All things work together for good to them that do right... He is the best... not who talks best or writes best...

Attended the medical college... Thomas for the last ten years... his practice far and near...

Price of medicine and directions will not be less than five, nor more than twenty dollars in any case...

FROM J. B. EARL D. D. A positive cure for the Gravel... For humanity sake will Dtdors of newspapers please give the following...

It is well known to all respectable physicians, that there is nothing known to the faculty that can be depended upon for that most painful and tormenting of all diseases...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT, June 12th, 1843. SALOM TAYLOR, Administrator of the Estate of John F. Taylor, Deceased...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT, June 12th, 1843. TAKEN UP and posted by John R. Davis, two horse about six years old...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT, Special Term, July 3rd, 1843. JOSHUA MILNER, Administrator of the estate of James Donaldson, dec'd...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT, Special Term, July 5, 1843. Samuel F. Rice, and Thomas D. Clark, HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice of Law...

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 30th June, 1843, which if not taken out before the 30th Sept. next, will be sent to the P. O. Department as Dead Letters.

Acker, Wm; Anderson, Wm; Andrews, John; Appelon, John B; Ainsworth, Wm; Baird, And N; Jas E; Joseph C; Barley, C; Barrott, Dan; Barry, Wm; Barton, John; Bats, John V; Beacham, Miss A; Bentley, T; Bigelow, B F; Black, Leuel; Blankenship, Benj; Boggers, H H & T M; Nolen, Martin P; Boyd, Robt C; " Robert; " Wm; Bracy, Miss Mary; Bracy, James; Bradford, J H; Brittain, Berry; Brock, Saml, Adm'r; Bryan, Rev David; Burden, N B; Burt, O E; Camp, Larkin E; " Larkin; Cane, B P; Carmichael, Hugh; Carroll, Asa; Chamblin, J B; Chilton, A R; Clarke, Mr; Claton, Lemuel; Cobb, J G; " S; Cornelison, Wm; Craig, Nath; Crawford, John H; Cunningham, Dr G C; " Wm; Davis, Wm; Deal, Robert; Dean, B C; Doss, John C; Driscoll, Jonathan; Dye, Kenneth; Elliott, C M; Elston, Mrs Elizabeth; Faulkner Jefferson; Foreman, Benj; Freeman, Flea; Fulks, Philip; Gilbert, Oly; Willis Giss; Givens, W T Ear; Gore, Wm; Green, Jacob R; Griffin, John; Hadson, John N; Hallum, James; " Mrs Jane; Hanna Andrew; Hardy John; Harper, Elizabeth; Harris George; " Sandford; " Warren; Haygood Aaron; Henderson D J; Hendricks, Moses; Henry, Helard; Henslow, David; Hindman Thos C; Hodges, Thompson; Holcomb, Benj; Holmsworth James; Holland Neal; Howell, Levi; Hubbard Wm R; Johnson Wm; Jones, Lewis D; " Wm A; Jordan Syn; Justice, James; Keeling, A W; Kemp, John; Lane John; Larson Peter; Lawson Reuben; Lee, Ingram; " J W; Lester, C R; " Sterling H; Likens, S H; Lindley Jno B; Litter, Miss Margaret; Woolf, Calvin B; Love John; McAuley, D; McCollum, E; Yoe, Augustus; Young, James; " & Linsey; GEORGE HOKE, P. M. July 1, 1843.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT, Special Term, June 21st, 1843. WILLIAM SCOTT, Administrator of the estate of Dunlap Scott, dec'd, having filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT, Special Term, June 21st, 1843. TAKEN UP and posted by David E. Gresham, living at McDonald, one sorrel mare, eight or nine years old...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT, Special Term, June 21st, 1843. TAKEN UP and posted by Albert McBurnett, living on little Tallapoosa, four miles from McDonald, one sorrel horse, seven or eight years old...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT, Special Term, June 21st, 1843. TAKEN UP, and posted, by Lewis R. Collins, at Bootsville, one brown mare mule, about thirteen hands three inches high...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT, Special Term, June 21st, 1843. MRS. WASHINGTON, presents her respects, to the citizens of Benton County, and the public generally...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT, Special Term, June 21st, 1843. THE undersigned having formed an association with a Gentleman at Washington City of great experience and success in establishing and consummating Pension, Revolutionary, Florida Horse and Military Land claims...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT, Special Term, June 21st, 1843. STOP THE THIEF. STOLEN from the Subscriber on the night of the 22d instant, a bright bay Mare, about six years old, five feet two inches high...

State of Alabama

BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT, Special Term, June 20th, 1843. WILLIAM SCOTT, Administrator of the estate of Dunlap Scott, dec'd, having filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement...

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STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT, Special Term, June 21st, 1843. TAKEN UP and posted by William Crompton, near Conner's old Ferry, on Coosa River, a Bay mare, 10 or 12 years old...

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT, Special Term, June 21st, 1843. A. J. WALKER, Attorney at Law, Jacksonville, Ala. WILL attend promptly and faithfully to any professional business entrusted to his care...

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Tax SALES

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot No. 12, containing 3/4ths of an acre...

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot No. 3, quantity and owner unknown, bounded on the south by Haman Alley...

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lots No. 71 and 72, quantity and owner unknown...

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot supposed to contain two acres...

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Jacksonville Republican

The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance.

Vol. 7—No. 32

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY

Whole No. 344.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1.00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

For announcing candidates for office \$3.00 to be paid in advance.

Cash will invariably be required for all job-work on delivery, and also for Blanks, except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.

For inserting Circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.

Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor and business.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Washingtonian Temperance Society, at Alexandria, Ala.,

BY JOHN S. HAYS.

May 27th, 1843.

Published by request of the Society.

RESPECTED AUDITORY:

In compliance with a request transmitted to me, some time since, I rise, with the greatest degree of pleasure, to address you on the important subject, for which this society was formed. The design of the society is, to aid in putting down intemperance, with its long train of evils; and, to assist in promoting the glorious cause of temperance. Whenever I turn my thoughts upon this subject, it calls forth the most latent energies of my soul; and enlists the most ardent sympathies of my heart in behalf of those who are marching, with accelerated velocity, down the broad road that leads to poverty, degradation, and interminable woe.

Living, as we do, under a republican government, where every man is allowed to think, speak, and act, according to the dictates of his own judgment, we should examine and properly understand every subject, upon which we may be called to act. Many grand and benevolent schemes, which have been proposed and undertaken, in the present enlightened age, have been strongly opposed by those, whom we believe to be the friends of mankind. This will ever be the case while we permit the prejudices engendered by the force of education, to influence our sentiments and opinions. We should never take a stand for, or against, any measure, until we shall have thoroughly examined the subject, and weighed, well the motives which induce us to form our opinions. A spirit of inquiry and scrutiny, with regard to our sentiments and opinions, is the foundation stone of our liberties;—the compass that guides to their perpetuation and completion, the day-star of our hopes and prospects of future happiness.

I am aware that many intelligent and good men,—men who desire the happiness of mankind, and the prosperity of their country are prejudiced against temperance societies. But their prejudices arise entirely from the force of education, and a want of information, with regard to the multiplicity of evils, crime, and bloodshed, that may be obviated by so glorious a revolution as the friends of this society contemplate. And, believing that they lie open to conviction, we presume they will abandon their prejudices, when convinced that they are pursuing a course of life that leads to "sap the foundations of morals," and endanger the liberties of our country.

Let us endeavor, for a few moments, to examine the course and influence of the drunkard, the multifarious evils of intemperance, and the advantage of temperance societies.

This is a subject of no common importance,—its one, upon which, depends, in some degree, the future happiness of posterity, and the liberties of our country.

We will lay down, as an admitted fact that no man ever set out with the expectation, and intention of becoming a drunkard. All men detest drunkenness, and shudder at the idea of ever becoming so; yet thousands are led along by the siren song of hilarity and mirth; never dreaming of danger, until they are grappled fast by the iron fangs of intemperance. The soldier approaching the common-law ramparts of a hostile foe, & seeing rank after rank, of those who preceded him hurled into eternity, hesitates, and recoils from certain death; but men behold the effects of intemperance in their careers,—see them begin, advance, and end their career in confirmed drunkenness; yet unappalled, they rush headlong upon the same ruin. Intemperance is one of the prevailing vices of our land, and to avoid its direful effects, we should not, under any circumstances, use intoxicating liquors. It has been long thought, that ardent spirits, moderately used, are conducive to health,—that the morning

is necessary. But a sufficient evidence that it was never designed, by the all-wise Creator, as an article of use, is, that it is, at first, disagreeable to every one's taste, and it is only from custom that the "poisonous draught," becomes "pleasant to the taste."—Its use, steals silently on, it locks up the dome of thought,—draws a "thick veil" over the understanding,—clips the wings of imagination,—hushes the still small voice of conscience,—and even silences the calls of ambition and gain; in a word, it cripples every faculty of the soul.

He who uses intoxicating liquors temperately, (as he calls it) encourages the use of it in others; and though he never be intoxicated in his life, yet his example might cause twenty young men to become drunkards. The great truth has burst upon us like a noon-day sun from behind a thick cloud, that the temperate members of society are the chief agents in promoting and perpetuating drunkenness. I do not mean the total abstinence members, but the "gentlemen dram-drinkers." 'Tis these that exert so powerful an influence against the temperance reform. 'Tis by their influence and examples that the youth of the land begin to tittle, and from tittle become drunkards. No man was ever induced to "take a dram," by seeing a "sober" fellow in the mud and mire of the streets. But, induced by the example of men of respectability and high standing in society, they approach the grog-shop, step up to the counter, and quaff the poisonous draught. Enticed by the bewitching sounds of music, they are drawn here to listen to its enchanting strains. The scene, notwithstanding its filth, obscenity and horrid oaths, is also rendered enticing, yea! even interesting, by the presence of men of fashion, gayety, wit, and learning. For it is a fact long since observed, and deeply deplored, that those very men who most frequently become abandoned sots, were once men of tender feelings, fine sense, and noble souls. Alas! how deplorable, to see men, formed in the mould of immortality become slaves to this beastly vice. Men, too, who by their transcendently brilliant talents, were destined for a better fate; capacitated to guide the helm of State, to stem the tide of war, or grace fair science by their sparkling genius. Men who had held converse with the mighty dead, among the shades of departed heroes and fallen ruins,—had ascended high up the hill of science, triumphantly surmounting every opposing obstacle, until, at last, if they had not entered her inmost temple, they could at least drink from the crystal stream that gurgles from its base. Men who had accompanied astronomy in her sublime discoveries,—had beheld the whirling spheres course their annual round, and confessed that there was a God of the universe. Alas! and are such men to become abandoned drunkards? Yes! these are the very men whom we find in the grog-shops, or rolling in the mud and mire of the streets,—wasting their property,—begging their wives and children,—rushing madly on, in their wild career, until life's brittle thread is clipped, and they "drop amid the fiery surges of Jehovah's wrath; there to groan and howl throughout the countless age of eternity."

And what does a man, thus dying, leave behind him to feed and clothe his innocent wife and helpless offspring? Hear his will. His property he gives to be scattered among his numerous creditors, who furnished him with liquor. His reputation he gives to destruction. To his lovely and deserving wife, who had cherished him through life, he gives shame, poverty, sorrow, and a broken heart. To each of his children he bequeaths his example, and the inheritance of the shame of their father's character. He gives his body to misery and early destruction; and his soul that can never die, to the displeasure of that God, whose mercy he has abused, whose commands he has broken, and who had warned him in his word, that no drunkard should enter the kingdom of Heaven. And, temperate drinker, you are fast tending to this very point. Persist not in your course. If you fall not into drunkenness, you will draw others there. It were once supposed that those who used ardent spirits temperately, were doing no wrong; but this is not the case now. The present enlightened age, has thrown away its coverlets,—is throwing away its coverlets of ignorance, and truth, and is bursting upon our astonished vision, dispelling the clouds of darkness, which have hitherto obscured our moral vision. So far from being conducive to health, ardent spirits have been the source of more diseases than any other cause. This we admit, without broad assertion, but to maintain it, we only mention that we have the united testimony of the most distinguished physicians of the age. Many medical societies have issued resolutions, declaring that ardent spirits are not necessary in a single disease, and prohibiting the use of them as a medicine.

A respectable physician, who had been fond of the "good drink," recently embraced the temperance cause, and has since given it as his candid opinion, that, in the course of his practice, by administering spirits in bitters, &c. as a medicine, he had made more than one hundred drunkards. Were there no other motives to influence our actions than those of a pecuniary character, these alone should be sufficient to induce every rational and thinking man to give the subject at least a fair and candid investigation. And if men will do this, we

feared not,—the cause will move prosperously on. If a man consume, but one gill of ardent spirits per day,—if he but take his morning dram for thirty years, he will have swallowed 330 gallons. But suppose him to consume one pint per day, and at the end of thirty years he will have swallowed 1388 gallons. What an immense quantity of fiery fluid to go down one man's throat. Let us examine, for a few moments, the expenses of ardent spirits to individuals, and to the community in general. Suppose a man to spend daily 64 cents for intoxicating liquors; at the end of thirty years, he will have expended \$657. Suppose him to spend 124 cents per day, (which is still a small sum in proportion to what thousands do spend,) & at the end of thirty years, he will have expended \$1314. But we are struck with wonder & surprise at the annual expense of ardent spirits to the United States. Between 150,000, & 200,000 dollars, are annually expended for this poisonous alcohol. What an enormous amount! But, say one, "tis our own money,—every man has a right to do as he pleases with his own."—This we admit, yea! we glory in it,—we rejoice that the laws of the land have guaranteed these privileges to every American citizen. Yet we hold, that we are responsible to our posterity, to our country, and to our God, for the manner in which we employ our money. A good rule for every man to follow, would be when he is about to purchase a glass of liquor, to inquire whether this is the most useful manner in which he could employ his money; if not, of course, he is not doing right, and as a rational man, will purchase that which is most useful. The money expended for ardent spirits; if properly applied, might greatly silence the hue and cry about hard times. If applied to the benevolent purpose of educating the poor and helpless orphan, it would effect the most noble end,—'twould ameliorate the condition of mankind,—'twould raise genius and talent from obscurity, and consign it to its proper place in the world; and thus assist in rearing the glorious temple of liberty whose foundation stones have been laid upon the American shores. Were it applied to circulate the Bible, and spread the gospel, it would contribute much to the promulgation of the divine precepts of the Saviour;—it would greatly assist in spreading the gospel into heathen lands and thus hasten the blissful period, when "the lamb and the wolf shall feed together."

But, my friends, let us look at our losses by intoxicating liquors in another light. We learn from statistics of the highest authority, that ardent spirits cause more than two thirds of the steamboat and maritime accidents. Crews of steamboats become intoxicated, and on account of some improper management, the boat is blown up or burned, with an immense loss of lives and property. And, how deplorable is the situation of those who venture to cross the briny surges of the watery deep, under the care of a drinking crew of sailors. A storm begins to rise, the waves roll high, the mariners drunk and alarmed, and the helm in the hand of a drunken pilot the vessel can be no longer steered, but is plunged to the bottom of the deep with all its enormous load,—with its thousands of innocent and helpless victims. How many thousands thus perish, far from their native shores,—bereaved of those friends, who might soothe and comfort them in their dying hours.

Yet there are other and more important evils. Intemperance fills the poor houses of our country with their numerous victims. And the best authorities attribute half the cases of insanity to intemperance. When we consider the millions of wretched beings who people those abodes of misery,—when we consider that at least three fourths of them are brought here by intemperance, and that they are supported by the temperate and laboring members of the community, have we not sufficient grounds for our opposition to intemperance—for our opposition to every species of intoxicating liquors? Is it not enough to fire the soul of every thinking man with just indignation against this horrid monster; and induce him to declare a war of extermination against it.

The opinion of some of the most distinguished lawyers of the United States, men who fill the highest offices in our country,—men justly renowned for their sagacity, truth and correct observation; that five fifths of the crimes committed in the United States, are caused by intemperance. And when it is recollected that more than 200,000 murders are perpetrated, and 100,000 crimes are committed annually, in the U. S., and that a large proportion of them are caused by intemperance,—that criminals are supported at the public expense,—that the courts of justice are attended with vast expense to the community. Can a doubt remain in any sober mind, of the incalculable number and immensity of the evils, induced upon the community by ardent spirits. How, then, can you who are friends to society, with all these notorious facts before you, continue to temporize with this deadly poison,—this robber, of your purse,—this disturber of your peace,—this source of crime and murder,—this hostile foe that is drenching your country in blood from one end to the other.

How many thousands of wretched outcasts and beggars are wandering from place to place. Visit the miserable hovels of want and starvation,—ask their inmates what brought them to this; with tears in their eyes, they will cry intemperance! Intemperance!

Imagine a beautiful and amiable girl, recently united in the hymenial state, to a promising young man, but who indulges in an occasional glass. I say, imagine her anxiously awaiting the return of her absent husband. She waits—she watches—the sun sets—she strains her eyes endeavoring to penetrate the dusky twilight,—endeavoring to catch a glimpse of him, upon whom all her hopes of terrestrial happiness depend, as he returns to his smiling home. But, alas! he returns not. She trims her lamp, and with agitation takes her seat; she muses,—she starts,—fearful forboding come over her soul,—she traverses her silent apartment, until overcome with fatigue and anxiety, she again sinks into her seat. Time rolls on—'tis eleven,—'tis midnight,—her head sickens,—he was never accustomed to do thus. Suddenly the door bursts open,—prostrate in the floor, falls the looked-for lord—drunk for the first time, but drunk indeed,—degraded at once to a level with the beasts. Now the innocent female shrieks,—all her hopes of wealth, of honor, of joy, and earthly bliss vanish as a dream, and sorrow, want, starvation, beggary, and degradation burst upon her startled imagination, and as by an electric shock, she falls prostrate and almost lifeless upon the floor. Do not such scenes cry, with the voice of thunder, refrain from intoxicating liquors? The vast numbers, too, who are annually swept into their graves by this many-headed monster, cry, refrain! refrain! avoid the rock upon which we have split. In the United States, during the short space of one year, more than thirty thousand thus fall into a premature grave. Men, too, possessing souls parallel, with eternity. How great the increase to the armies of the infernal regions! the horrid monarch rejoices in his conquests—glories in the number of his victories. But a still more numerous host is yet in the rear, ready to supply the places of those who are gone before.

The "gentlemen dram-drinkers," and temperate consumers of ardent spirits form a large portion of our population; and those are the very persons who enlist and fill up the vacant ranks of the drunkards. They continue dallying with the enticing destroyer, heedless of danger, until they are seized by his iron fangs,—until they are plunged into irretrievable drunkenness and ruin.

"Men, dash the brimming cup aside, And spill its purple wine; Take not its madness to thy lip— Let not its curse be thine. 'Tis red and rich—but grief and woe Are hid these rosy depths below." But, says one, I know intemperance is the source of all these evils; I know it is worse than pestilence, famine, or a devouring army; yet, if I do not drink others will. What! will you do wrong because others do? Will you do that which you know will bring ruin upon yourselves, and your posterity, and endanger the liberty of your country? Were I to go out upon the highway, and in cold blood, murder the unoffending traveller, would that justify you in doing the same? Yet this is your only excuse. Alas! alas! I fear your taste is grossly perverted. To you I say, take care,—shun the vortex of destruction. Here I would raise a warning voice,—stand off the oar—spread the sail—exert your power, for here is the whirlpool in which millions have perished, avoid it now or you are lost, and lost forever.

Others pretend to justify its use, by contending that it is not forbidden in the Scriptures—that it is sanctioned by high Heaven. Now, we deny the assertion. Yet, we will admit that the temperate use of wine, the pure juice of the grape, is permitted. But it must be recollected that most of our wine is strongly dilted with distilled spirits. Intemperance, and every other practice, that tends to injure society and good morals, are positively forbidden in the Scriptures. Yet, we will admit that there is no specific command forbidding the distillation, sale or consumption of distilled spirits. For this very good reason,—that no such evil existed at the time the Scriptures were written. Had Jehovah's edict gone forth against an evil, and been published to the world 6 or 7 centuries before that evil existed, how would it have been regarded? Would it not have been looked upon with surprise by the christian, disbelieved by the infidel, and used to weaken the authenticity of the whole?

The art of extracting ardent spirits from the products of the earth, was discovered about 900 years ago by an Arabian—by a heathen. It did not begin to be used, in England as beverage, until about 300 years ago; and in the United States, its use did not become common until a little more than one hundred years since. From its introduction into society it increased, and spread and rolled o'er the civilized world, stretching forth its devastating arms, waging war against the human family, wherever it went, blood and carnage marked its course,—death and destruction were its companions,—the old and the young, the weak and the great, the learned and the unlearned,—heaps upon heaps,—thousands—millions, and multiplied millions, sink beneath this all-conquering foe. The Earth groaned beneath her load of victims,—good men began to cry out, what! what! shall we do to arrest the progress of this Hydra of destruction? At length a celestial fire fell from city to city, from country to country. Her name was written in the left hand she bears the unnumbered banner of the Lord, in her right hand she grasps the sword of

She promises life, and peace, and joy to her followers. The youth of every nation, male and female, enlist and take up their march under her flaming banner. A glorious revolution commences in the world for the amelioration of the condition of mankind. And yet, strange to tell! the mass of men refuse to lend a helping hand to the glorious cause.

But, says another, "I would give my influence to the cause, with all my heart, but there have been temperance societies before, and they have died away, and I don't believe they ever will do much good." We have no criterion by which we can judge of the probability of the ultimate success of the temperance cause, but the good that it has already done, and the correctness of the principles that it embraces. The vast deal of good that has been done cannot be enumerated here. Its beneficial effects have been felt throughout a great portion of the United States, England, and the continent of Europe. Her healing wings have been extended, too, over some portions of Africa, and other nations in different parts of the earth.

Thousands, millions have embraced the benevolent cause, and a phalanx of determined spirits has been formed that will never be broken. Thousands of drunkards have been reformed. Thousands of distilleries have been stopped. Vast numbers of grog shops have been shut up; and public opinion has been excited in favor of the great reform. Already has it become disreputable in some portions of the country, to use intoxicating liquors in any form; and this is just what we want. Whenever it becomes as degrading in the eyes of the community, for a gentleman to get drunk, as for a lady, there will be but few drunkards. And this time is fast approaching. You must not suppose that nothing will be done, because our weak efforts, in this country, have not wholly put down intemperance. We need not flatter ourselves that so great a reformation will be effected by a single effort, that it can be effected in a day, or a month, or a year. The march must be regular and onward. We must take a decided stand, and be determined in our efforts. We are, at least a quarter of a century behind some of our sister States. But let this be an incentive to action. Shall it be said that this enlightened and intelligent community is behind in this great work? Let it not be! Let us be up and doing, and our labors will be crowned with success. This is the most interesting age of the world. Ignorance and superstition are fast giving place to light and knowledge. Civilization is making rapid advances. The Christian religion is spreading to the remotest ends of the earth. And her handmaids, Sabbath schools, Bible societies, Tract societies, missionary societies, and temperance societies, may be justly looked upon as harbingers of the millennium. This may be regarded as that glorious day, spoken of by the prophet, which is neither light nor dark, but gradually growing brighter, and brighter until the perfect day. We may expect light, and knowledge, and virtue, to prevail more and more, until, like the rising sun, gradually dispelling the fogs and vapors of the eastern sky, the full blaze of millennial day will burst upon us, and the Son of righteousness will rise upon the world.

There are others who really wish the cause success, yet, thinking it is not popular, they hesitate to put their names to the pledge, because they do not wish to impair their popularity, or diminish their influence. Now, you are the very man we want. If you have any influence give it to these principles and maxims which you admit to be true, & which promise so much for the amelioration of mankind. What is popularity worth at the expense of principles? What kind of course is this, to wish a cause success, and yet refuse to promote its interests! What would you think of a soldier, who professed to love his country, and wish her to triumph over her enemies; & yet stand secure from danger, & see her drenched in blood? This is contrary to the spirit of the age. 'Tis contrary to the institutions of our country. Regardless of consequences, avow your sentiments, and do what you think is right. Be not influenced by the whims of popular prejudice. Come boldly up to the discharge of duty, and leave the events with God. Though many may differ with you in opinion, you will secure their confidence and respect, and eventually become more popular than by observing a neutral course. Be not behind in this benevolent enterprise. Be found in the front ranks embattling for your principles. The battles of temperance must be fought. The cause will triumph; and those who achieve their victories will reap the honors due to their labors.

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We want your co-operation and assistance in the mighty struggle. We must be united if we conquer. I call upon you by your own pecuniary interest,—by the duty you owe to your posterity, your country, and your God,—by your firesides,—by your boasted liberty,—by the hallowed blood of your revered forefathers who fought and died, for your rights, and by every thing that is sacred and dear to you, to come up & join the embattling hosts of temperance. She will wreath your brow in laurels of victory. Is there here no friend of humanity,—no one who pities the cries and tears of perishing widows and orphans—to you I call—in your behalf I come,—shall it be in vain? No! By the blessing of God it shall not. Truth, and reason, and interest will prevail. If a hostile army were to land on our shores to levy the taxes, to cause the misery, to make the desolate widows and orphans which intemperance does, nothing would repel the foe or die in the attempt. Then patriots,—countrymen; arrange yourselves in battle array—march to the rescue of bleeding innocence—suffer not the boasted liberties of your beloved country to be engulfed in the vortex of destruction.

To you who are the friends of temperance who have enlisted under her flaming banner. I would say, remain firm to your purpose, hold fast to your armor, fight on,—but be merciful to your enemies. Blame them not for their opposition to your plans;—reproach them not;—few of us are sufficiently free from sin to cast the first stone. Let us confess our past faults, leave the things which are behind, and press forward in one harmonious throng, to reform the world. But let us be discreet in the manner we accomplish the great work. Attempt not to put it down by law,—it is a cause too high for law,—it must be put down by well regulated public opinion. Let every one who feels an interest in the cause, or desires the good of his fellow creatures, do every thing in his power, to promote the glorious reform. Let every Christian embark in the cause. Let knowledge be universally extended on the subject. Let every newspaper in the country, send out its winged messengers all over the land. Let every physician, and lawyer, publish the pernicious evils that are brought to light in their respective departments. Let every minister of the gospel utter the thunders of Sinai's law, against this enemy to God and man; and point out the bright prospects of the temperance reform,—of the heavenly inheritance that is before the obedient.

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The Memphis, (Tenn.) Appeal, recalls to mind that Mr. CLAY made a personal effort at Dayton, (Ohio) to help his friend Corwin's election—and yet Corwin, never defeated before, was ingloriously beaten. That he came to New Orleans, and the Whigs manufactured a great enthusiasm, and promised themselves great advantage from his presence, and Louisiana has been turned Democratic all over.

There are two more States in which he figured largely, which are to speak their sentiments in a few weeks. He came to Mobile, in this State, and stopped and made a speech at Memphis, in Tennessee.—We shall not be surprised if the same untoward fate pursues him here—if his friends should be beaten in Mobile county, and the Mobile Congressional District,—and if the twelve thousand Whig majority for Harrison in Tennessee, should be converted into an anti-Clay majority of some thousands for James K. Polk.

An important decision for slave owners has been made in the U. S. Circuit Court for Ohio, Judge McLean presiding. A farmer in Ohio, was sued for the value of a runaway slave from Kentucky, proved to have been in his possession, with other runaways on their way to Canada. All the others were recovered, and the master brought his action to recover for the missing negro. The jury under the charge of the court, returned a verdict for the full value of the slave, and all the costs, except the value of the slave, which was paid in the attempt to recover the whole amounting to \$1000.

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The inhabitants on the island to know whether it was their wish that the French should hold possession and govern the island. The meeting took place yesterday in the queen's enclosure, and it was attended by about 10,000.

When called upon to speak, they all agreed to a man in not wishing the French to remain on the island, and they all wished the queen to allow them to go and pull down the protectorate flag; but she would not allow it. Last night, however, the flag was hauled down, and the signal halcyons were cut away. The captain of the Boussole threatened to fire upon the place if the flag does not go up again, and the captain of the English frigate has threatened to fire on the Frenchman the moment a shot is fired upon the town.

As the tenor of the English letter to Pomare was that England would protect her against any foreign power that should encroach upon her dominions, and both frigates at present lie all ready for battle, and as the queen and most of the natives have fled to a distant part of the island, there is no knowing how this affair will end, though I trust that the French and the English will fight it out, as they are equally matched. I care not which wins.

TARIFI, March 25th, 1843.
In my former letter to you I informed you of the manner in which we were situated here with the French and English; and I have now to inform you that the business wears a more serious aspect than ever; for on the 18th of the month Commodore Nicholson arrived here in H. B. M. ship Vindictive, of 52 guns, bringing presents to the queen from Queen Victoria, and having heard of the manner in which the French had gained possession of the island immediately made known in a public meeting of the natives, his intention of lying here and protecting them against the encroachments of the French at all hazards.

The next day being the third day of his arrival here, he went on board and warped his ship abreast the Queen's residence where she is still lying. We have also two French sloops of war that have been lying here for the last two months, doing nothing but watching the proceedings of the English Commodore with the utmost jealousy, and they intend to remain here till the arrival of the French Admiral, who is expected daily.

Should the French Admiral, on his arrival, take up umbrage at the manner in which the English have conducted in his absence, no doubt we shall have the commencement of the row here, as the John Bull Commander is a hot headed and fiery old chap, and is in one of the most effective ships in the English navy.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from London, under date of the 16th ult. says:

On Wednesday last I visited the Bank of England, and had the pleasure of examining the interior arrangements of that great financial machine. The show of Gold and silver bullion was very great. The gold bars weigh sixteen pounds, and are worth £800, or about \$4,000 each. The silver received from the Chinese was a curiosity; it was in lumps and pieces of all shapes and sizes, marked with the name of the moulder, the weight of the piece, and the stamp of the Celestial Emperor, and some of the pieces resembled horse-shoes in form. In the printing department, the method of saturating the paper with water (by exhausting the air in the chamber where the paper is, and then suddenly forcing the water upon it, by which every pore is instantaneously filled) ingenious and effective. The method of guarding against embezzlement by the workmen (by registering the number of each impression, and by other means) is quite interesting, and well calculated to prevent frauds being practiced. The operations of the bank are immense. All the bank notes which come in for redemption are destroyed, and the number of new notes that are issued amounts to an average of twenty thousand daily; the aggregate value of which is about £390,000 sterling, or four millions of dollars. The bank has twelve branches, and the building covers about four acres of ground. The principal deposit office is a very fine and spacious room, and the clerks and book-keepers in it cannot be less than fifty or sixty. The office for the redemption of notes is quite spacious, and some thirty clerks are in attendance. The amount of gold coin is immense and the rating of sovereigns, as the clerks shovel them into their reservoirs, is quite exciting to a stranger.

The office for redemption of exchequer bills—that for keeping the principal books in the second story—the printing room, where the checks, drafts, and postnotes are printed—and the numerous offices which are appropriated to the multifarious operations of this large moneyed reservoir, would take up too much of my time to describe. I had shown to me some of the first bank notes issued by the bank, in 1696. The amount of each note was filled in with pen and ink, and the "some" of five hundred thousand pounds duly inserted in one note. Another of less ancient date was shown of one million of pounds sterling. The style of engraving and general appearance of these notes exhibited the improvement in the art since the bank was established.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.—On Sunday evening an aged and respectable looking matron, the mother of the murderer Green, who was recently sentenced to be hung in Columbus Ga., passed through this city, having travelled from Baltimore, on her way to see, commune with, and offer consolation to her wayward son in this hour of his extreme adversity. What a striking evidence of the devotion of a mother for her offspring, how beautifully does it illustrate the truth of the remarks of the writer who, alluding to a mother's love says:

"A man's mother is the representative of his Maker. Misfortune, and even crime, set up no barriers between her and her son. Whilst his Mother lives, he will have one friend on earth, and with a Mother when he is stranded, he will not desert him when he suffers. A mother's love, when she is ready to depart, is a pure fountain of life, and a joyous consolation for spreading happiness through all this vale of tears, and ceases only at the hour of eternity."

Chronicle & Sentinel.
The Tracts advocated most of the essential doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church:

1. A postolic succession in both Protestant and Catholic Churches.
2. The regeneration of children by baptism.
3. There is no salvation for those out of the pale of the church.
4. The authority of the Church is higher than that of the State, and that the sovereign and the Senate are bound to submit to the dictum of the church.
5. The writings of the Fathers are preferred to the narratives of the inspired evangelists, and the letters of the apostles.
6. That the scriptures ought not to be read by the laity, unless accompanied by the exposition of their meaning to be found in the book of Common Prayer.
7. The atonement, requiring the religion of the heart, is virtually rejected.
8. That religion mainly consists in the observance of forms and ceremonies.
9. That the bread and wine in the Sacrament are converted, when consecrated by the clergy, into the actual flesh and blood of Christ, and that the Sacrament constitutes a kind of copulation of the atonement of Christ on the cross.

The above may be regarded as a tolerably fair synopsis of the doctrines of the "Puseyites," as exposed in the controversy between Drs. Anthon and Smith on the one side, and Bishop Onderdonk, and other clergy in opposition. The latter appear to be the "Puseyites," or high church party; as they lately ordained Mr. Carry, who avowed his concurrence in the doctrines of Dr. Pusey, and therefore in favor of a union between the Protestant Episcopal and the Catholic Churches. As the discussion is long, and unsuited to a political paper, we shall, perhaps, pay no further attention to it, in our columns. The curiosity of our readers to know what "Puseyism" meant, alone induced us to allude to the subject.

Tuscaloosa Monitor.
Mr. Kendall says he celebrated the fourth of July in the Prison limits of Washington rejoicing in the liberty it gave his neighbors to go where they pleased. We trust that one of the first acts of the Democratic Congress, when assembled, will be to restore Mr. Kendall to liberty. It is a foul disgrace to the country that he should suffer imprisonment for the faithful discharge of his duty.—*Tus. Flag.*

A new upper lip has been given to a young man in Hartford, who was deprived of one by an accident when a boy. This new surgical operation was performed by Dr. Ellsworth. The Hartford Courier says the new one is handsomely formed. "It is estimated that the material had been taken from the cheeks on each side; and although the operation was extensive, and extremely severe, yet so perfect is the union, that scarcely a scar is to be seen. The operation being beyond the reach of the scalpel, and upon the red facing of the lip, no one can possibly detect the point of connection between the two halves." The lip is really a handsome one, quite equal to the best cures of hair lip, and better than any we have ever seen. No one would, for a moment, suspect that it had travelled from the cheeks to its present location, which it graces as well as the original—except perhaps that it has not quite as free and easy motion, although enough for all common purposes.

RAINING ALLIGATORS.
Charleston was visited lately by a most terrific thunder storm, St. Paul's Church was struck by lightning, and an alligator, alive and grinning, about two feet in length, came down amid the "war of elements." The Mercury says the beast had a look of wonder and bewilderment about him, that showed plainly he had gone through a remarkable experience.

What Shall I Take?
Quaintance, says a lady in the lovely and intelligent physician's blood in the head.

THE
J. C. Talbot has returned from the Hancock and Maine, to the democratic nation. Mr. Talbot is for Mr. Calhoun, who was elected to the N. York Tribune will thus have a vote in the convention from the extreme north-east corner of the union.

Causes of Disease.—He who does not spend several hours every day in some active exercise, must inevitably suffer from a diminution of bodily strength, defect of appetite, and imperfect digestion, and become sooner or later the subject of disease. There are a few things which contribute more to shorten life than the habit of keeping the body in the morning. The advance of age, and the consequent of rising from bed in the morning. The advance of age, and the consequent of rising from bed in the morning. The advance of age, and the consequent of rising from bed in the morning.

It is not enough for the preservation of health that merely the hands, the feet, and the face be washed frequently, but that the whole surface of the body be purified. To all, the frequent use of the bath is an important means of preserving health. Means for bathing should be afforded in every city, and in every extensive manufactory.

Independently of the injury which the health of individuals suffer from a neglect of strict personal and domestic cleanliness, the contamination of the air from the decomposition of filth accumulated in and about a dwelling has not unfrequently communicated disease to families and neighborhoods. Repeatedly white washing the walls of a house, and scrubbing the floors, is not merely, therefore, a source of tasteful comfort, but a direct means of preserving health.

LARGE PENSION.—By a late act of Congress, the widow of David Williams, one of the captors of Major Andre, who resides in the town of Boone, N. Y., received about \$2,000. She is to receive \$300 a year, commencing at the time of her husband's death, and the \$2,000 was the amount due at the time the money was drawn.

Tax sales.
On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot lying north of the Methodist Church Lot—Levied on as the property of Hubbard for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES,
Tax Collector, B. C.
August 16, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in October next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the east half of section 3, Township 14, Range 7—Levied on as the property of General Griffin, for tax due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

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August 16, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

Administrator's Notice.
The undersigned having obtained letters of Administration on the estate of Joel Sullivan, deceased, on the 11th day of August, 1843, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated within the time specified, or they will be barred from recovery. Dated August 16, 1843.

Executor's Notice.
All persons having claims against the estate of Isaac Young, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned executor, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make immediate payment. Dated August 16, 1843.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, August 4th, 1843.
THIS day came Cooper B. Tate Administrator of the estate of John B. Taylor, deceased, and some of the creditors of said estate, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that legal notice had been given of the filing of the statement, by the Administrator, and that this day had been set for the said estate insolvent, unless objections were made to the court from the filing of the statement, that the Administrator should pay its liabilities.

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State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, August 11, 1843.
JOHN YEATMAN, Administrator of the Estate of Wm. Massey, deceased, having filed his petition, setting forth that the Real Estate of said deceased, consisting of the east half of Section 36, township 10, Range 7 east in the Coosa Land District cannot be fairly, equally and beneficially divided among the heirs, who are eight in number, viz: Sarah, the wife of Wm. Jolly, Rachael, the wife of John Yeatman the petitioner, Rebecca, the wife of Thomas Wilbanks, Martha Massey, a female sole, Lewis Massey, Enos Massey, John Massey and Mary Massey, minors. The petitioner further prays for a sale of the real estate therein set forth. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for five weeks successively, requiring Sarah Jolly and William Jolly her husband, Rachael Yeatman and John Yeatman her husband, Rebecca Wilbanks and John Wilbanks her husband, and Martha Massey, all of full age, and Daniel Hines, Guardian of Lewis Massey, Enos Massey, John Massey and Mary Massey, minors, all heirs at law of William Massey, deceased, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 22d day of September next, to shew cause if any they have, why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold for division.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, June 5th, 1843.
PETER LARRISON, Administrator of Samuel Lively, dec'd having reported said estate insolvent— It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, doff and requiring the creditors of said estate to present their claims to E. T. Judge of the County Court, on the Friday in January next, at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, at which time and place the against said estate will be audited and allowed.

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POETRY.

THE PRAYER OF BUNKER'S HILL. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. During the battle of Bunker's Hill, a venerable clergyman knelt on the field with hands upraised and grey head uncovered, and while the bullets whistled around him, prayed for the success of his compatriots, and the deliverance of his country. It was an hour of fear and dread— High rose the lattle-cry, And round, in heavy volumes, spread The war-cloud to the sky. 'Twas not, as when in rival strength Contending nations meet, Or love of conquest madly huris, A monarch from his seat: Yet one was there, unused to tread The path of mortal strife. Who but a Saviour's flock had fed Beside the fount of life. He knelt him where the black smoke wreathed, His head was bow'd and bare, While for an infant land, he breathed The agony of prayer. The column, red with early morn, May tower o'er Bunker's height, And proudly tell a race unborn, Their patriot father's might; But thou, oh patriarch, old and gray, Thou prophet of the free, Who knelt among the dead that day, What fame shall rise to thee? It is not meet that brass or stone, Which feels the touch of time, Should keep the record of a faith That woke thy dead sublime; We trace it on a tablet fair, Which glows when stars wax pale, A promise that the good man's prayer Shall with his God prevail.

A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION. OR THE NERVE, PEPPER AND SALT FANTASY.

The following is a bona-fide fact, taken without emanation from the life of a soldier in Israel. It will show that there was an anti-British spirit in the women as well as the men of '76. I hope all the girls in the country will read it, though I am afraid some of them, especially in the capital of our country, will need a dictionary to find out the meaning of the terms wheel, loom, &c. The first is the name of an old-fashioned piano with one string, the other is a house organ within but few stops. But to the story. Late in the afternoon of one of the last days in May, '76, when I was but a few months short of fifteen years old, notice came to Townsend, Mass., where my father used to live, that fifteen soldiers were wanted. The training band was instantly called out, and my brother that was next older than I was one that was selected. He did not return till late at night, when all were in bed. When I rose in the morning I found my mother in tears, who informed me that my brother John was to march next day after to-morrow morning at sunrise. My father was at Boston in the Massachusetts Assembly. Mother said that, though John was supplied with Summer cloths, he must be absent seven or eight months, and would suffer for the want of Winter garments. There were at this time no stores and no articles to be had except such as each family could make itself. The sight of mother's tears always brought all the hidden strength of the body and mind to action. I immediately asked what was needful. She replied 'pahtaloons.' 'Oh, if that is all,' said I, 'we will spin and weave him a pair before he goes.' 'Tut,' said mother, 'the wool is on the sheep's backs, and the sheep are in the pasture. I immediately turned to a younger brother and bade him take a salt dish and call then to the yard. He replied, 'poor child, there are no shears within three miles and a pair of small shears at the loom, it will spin and weave it in so long that we can find an empty loom.' 'You weave it? there is a long way to the loom.' 'I can find an empty loom.' 'Steps toward the yard. I sister to bring me the wheel and I went for the wool. I said with my brother and sheeps, from which I sheared shears half enough for a web to go with the rest of the fleece. I then by my sister, Luther can spin and hold her while I weave and half the warp and sheared her to go with the remainder. The narrative the writer would give that the wool thus obtained carded and spun, washed, dyed; a loom was found a few rods off in the woods, and cloth made two or three hours after her departure—that is to ours from the commencement of our modern improvement. 'My lady closed by saying, 'I s, I wept not, I was serving was relieving poor mother a garment for my darling being finished, I retired and rejoiced and bursting heart perhaps, one of Gen. and with such a spirit to wonder that Burgoyne this threat of marching the heart of America! Greenfield Mercury.

PUNISHMENT OF ROY.

truly said that knavery is almost always its own punishment as virtue is its own reward. This is well illustrated in the following fact, which is related as having occurred in Boston market a number of years ago. A woman who had brought some light pounds of butter to market, had the good luck to sell them all but one before the clerk of the market came about; when she perceived the officer of justice, she began to dread the fate of her last roll. However, inquiry is fertile in expedients; she thought it did not want more than two ounces to make a pound, and therefore, as the clerk approached, she squeezed two dollars in the roll to make it the right weight; the clerk came, weighed the butter; it was still too light; he threw it into his basket, dollars and all, and stepped away to inspect the butter of another woman, who, to avoid the possibility of censure or loss, had put it up half an ounce above the standard weight. Boston Journal.

TOMB OF COLUMBUS.

A correspondent of the Picayune, giving a description of the Cathedral at Havana, writes as follows: 'Within the sacristy, and to the right of the altar in the cathedral, is a tablet of stone, raised in the wall, having on it the bust of a man in basso relieve. Within this lie the ashes of the immortal Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of this new world. The remains of the great navigator, as all know, were conveyed from Spain to St. Domingo, and after having rested there one hundred and three years, they were in 1796 transferred to Havana; they are preserved in a silver urn, enclosed in a leaden chest. Thus has the cathedral of Havana, the honor of being the receptacle of his dust, of whose birth five cities claim the distinction, and of whom as a benefactor of the human race, conjecture has no estimate—language no appropriate eulogy.

THE UNDERMUNDED TOWNSHIPS.

IN pursuance of law, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the States of Louisiana, at the periods hereinafter designated, to-wit: At the Land Office at OROCHON, commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day of October next, for the disposal of the undermentioned vacant public lands, which no private claims are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz: North of the 31st degree of Latitude and East of the meridian. Township six, of range three. Townships four, five, and six, of range four. Townships five, six, and seven, of range five. Township seven, of range six. Townships four, five, six, and seven, of range seven. Townships five, six, seven, and fourteen, of range eight. Township fifteen of range nine. Townships fifteen and sixteen, of range ten. Townships thirteen and fifteen, of range eleven. Fractional township twenty-three, of range thirteen. Section twenty-seven; the east half of the north-west quarter and south half of section twenty-eight; the west half of the north-east quarter, the north-west quarter, the west half of the south-west quarter, and the east half of the south-east quarter of section thirty-three; sections thirty-four, thirty-six, and thirty-seven; the north half of section thirty-eight; sections forty, forty-two, and forty-four; lots seven and eight, in section forty-five; section forty-six, except lots three, four and five; section forty-seven; section forty-eight, except lots two, three, six, seven, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen; sections forty-nine, fifty, and fifty-two, in township thirteen of range twelve. The west half of the north-east quarter of section eight, in township six, of range six. And the west half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-three, in township eleven, of range ten. At the Land Office at NATCHITOCHES, commencing on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, next, for the disposal of the unappropriated vacant public lands, to which no "private claims" are alleged under existing laws, within the limits of the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz: North of the 31st degree of Latitude, and West of the meridian. Township ten, except sections six and seven, and township eleven, except sections four, nine, ten, sixteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-eight, to thirty-three, inclusive, of range five. Township one, of ranges seven and eight. Townships one and twenty-one, of range nine. Township one, fractional township thirteen, north and east of Red river, and townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range ten. Townships four, sixteen, and seventeen, of range eleven. Townships four and seven, of range twelve. Fractional townships four, five, and six, bordering on the Sabine river, and townships seven and eight, of range thirteen. At the Land Office at HELENA, commencing on Monday, the sixth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of Township seventeen, south of the base line, of Range two, west of the 6th principal meridian. Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale. The sales will each be kept open for two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and no longer; and no private entries of land in the townships so offered will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this eighth day of June, Anno Domini 1843. JOHN TYLER. By the President: THO. H. BLAKE, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the limits of the townships above enumerated is required to establish the same, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office, and make payment therefor, before the day appointed for the public sale of the lands, or otherwise such claim will be forfeited. THO. H. BLAKE, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned have just received a quantity of SOUTHERN HARMONICS for sale on Commission at 25¢ per dozen or 125¢ per copy. Cash. Wm. H. HUDSON & Co. June 26, 1843.

Blank of EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

ORPHANS' COURT, July 3rd, 1843. PETER LANGFORD the administrator of the Estate of Robert Langford Deceased this day came into Court and reports himself ready for final settlement of said Estate. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in the Town of Ashville on the second Monday in August next then and there to show cause if any they have why final settlement should not then be made. Copy Test! JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk. July 26, 1843.—51.—86.

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PRINTED, PUBLISHED BY J. F. GRANT. At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year.

Terms of Advertising. Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1.00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance.

From the Courier des Etats Unis. MADEMOISELLE DELAFAILLE.

The death of a wife whom he tenderly loved had overwhelmed the President de Boissieux with a sorrow that denied consolation.

Five years after the death of Mme. de Boissieux her husband went according to the form that he had prescribed for himself, to weep over her ashes.

"Clementina, it is thou," he cried, "restored to those longing arms by the miraculous, especial interposition of God!"

"What has become of Renegod?" "He has fallen into an inheritance, and gone to Normandy with his family."

"Well," continued M. de Boissieux, "have you never seen a young and beautiful woman, and richly dressed, about the grave of the deceased lady?"

"Very romantic, indeed," said D'Argenson, "it appears to me that the extraordinary resemblance between the lady you saw in the grave-yard and your diseased wife is the phantom of a disordered imagination."

"Will you not first," said M. de Boissieux, "order the grave to be opened and examined upon my requisition?"

the court growing in God's method given up the notion which will learn to be contented with the home improvements and home comfort; their negro houses will be comfortable, and the feeding and clothing will improve.

The President then informed the lieutenant of the intimate connexion that existed between the families of De Garan and his deceased wife, of their betrothal, the causes which had prevented its consummation, and the difficulty he had in winning the lady's hand, till the reputed death of Major de Garan.

At this moment the little daughter of the President de Boissieux took her by the hand, and holding up her rosy lips, exclaimed: "Mother, won't kiss me?"

Instinctively moved, and scarce knowing what she did, the countenance of Madame de Garan lighted up. She strained the infant to her bosom, covered it with kisses and tears, exclaiming: "Clementina, my child!"

Though Madame de Garan's counsel felt the rampart he had built crumble under him, he did not abandon the ruins. He vindicated her in her own eyes and in those of the judges; he painted a pathetic picture of her sufferings, her resignation, her pious submission to her father; he showed how she had been miraculously rescued from the jaws of death, and had fled from France to give life to the man to whom she owed it.

At this juncture a young man, who had been married next day to Wemiss, a relative, and we now learn that old Dr. Dauley and his daughter and young Dr. Dauley and his wife have all been arrested and committed to prison to await their trial.

A FATAL RENCONTRE.—We learn by a passenger in the cars last evening, that a difficulty occurred at Fauquier C. H. last Monday between Robert Lee and a young Mr. Moore.

The difficulty grew out of the painful controversy connected with Judge Scott. Mr. Lee, who was known to us as a gentleman of great worth and intelligence, was the son-in-law of Judge Scott.

KEEP UP APPEARANCE.—Never sell yourself at much less than your market value. In other words—keep up appearances. If you are poor and wretched, and miserable and friendless—let nobody see it.

the English Government, signed by Lord Aberdeen, and addressed to all its commercial and other agents in this country, requiring the most minute information in relation to slaves and slavery, in all its details; the physical force of the negroes; their relations to their masters; their general treatment; general character, and propensities, &c., with very full statements as to sources of information, means of judging, &c.

Under the influence of these feelings, after the impartial minister of the law, the judge, had delivered his decision that the claims of the President de Boissieux were unfounded, and that he should make reparation to Major de Garan and his wife for his attack upon their honor, and the expense to which they had been put; and when the other magistrates were about to deliver their accordant opinions, an unforeseen but decisive incident put another face upon the whole proceeding.

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COINCIDENCES. We were struck the other day, in looking at a work called the "Lives of the Presidents," with a few curious coincidences of numbers which relate to the line of five Presidents, beginning and ending with an Adams. Here is a table, for instance, of the periods in which they were born and went out of office.

Table with 2 columns: Born and Retired. Rows include John Adams (1735-1801), Thomas Jefferson (1743-1809), James Madison (1751-1817), James Monroe (1759-1825), and J. Quincy Adams (1767-1829).

Now it will be seen by this that Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor Adams; Madison eight years after his predecessor Jefferson; Monroe eight years after Madison; and John Quincy Adams eight years after Monroe.

Our Federal opponents assume, as one of the good effects of the late Bank of the U. S. State, that it prevented the multiplication of State Banks—when it is demonstrable that the ratio of increase of State Banks was as large during the existence of that institution as it has been since.

INCREASE OF TEMPERANCE.—A letter from a traveller, published in the Cincinnati Morning Star, makes the following statement as to the present decrease of ardent spirits by the travelling public.

QUICK WORK.—Mr. Isaac M. Denson, warden of the almshouse in Baltimore county, cut on Saturday from the farm attached to that institution a quantity of wheat, which he had subsequently threshed, fanned, ground, bolted, and baked into bread, ready for eating in the amazingly short period of twenty-three minutes from the time the process of cutting commenced.

A NOVELTY.—A saw-fish was taken last week in a net near Cape May light-house, by some of the members of the Vigilant Fire Company of Philadelphia and the crew of the United States brig Washington.

FISHING WITH SLEDGE-HAMMERS.—A person writing from Frankfort, Kentucky, to an Eastern editor, states a new mode of fishing, which is practised in the small streams in Kentucky, during low water.

LARGE DIVIDEND.—The Manufacturers' Insurance Company of Cincinnati have declared a dividend of \$44 per share; which is equivalent to 22 1/2 per cent. upon the capital stock of the company; out of the profits of their business for the last half year.

COINCIDENCES. We were struck the other day, in looking at a work called the "Lives of the Presidents," with a few curious coincidences of numbers which relate to the line of five Presidents, beginning and ending with an Adams. Here is a table, for instance, of the periods in which they were born and went out of office.

Table with 2 columns: Born and Retired. Rows include John Adams (1735-1801), Thomas Jefferson (1743-1809), James Madison (1751-1817), James Monroe (1759-1825), and J. Quincy Adams (1767-1829).

Now it will be seen by this that Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor Adams; Madison eight years after his predecessor Jefferson; Monroe eight years after Madison; and John Quincy Adams eight years after Monroe.

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Doherty's, Davis', Bailey's, Gaylesville, Cedar Bluff, Henslee's, Pollard's, Turkey Town, Double Springs, Ball Play, Garrett's, Spring Creek, Palmer's, Mud Creek, McGoogan's, Harbour's,

843 856 550 6 688 702 376 741 759 616 973 406 656 1086 79

Elected (*)

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, August 23, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Democratic Banner.

Free trade—low duties—no debts—separation from banks—economy—retrenchment and a strict adherence to the Constitution.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Congressional District—OFFICIAL.

Table with columns for candidates (F. G. McConnell, Wm. P. Chilton, Samuel C. Daley) and their respective vote counts across various precincts.

McConnell's majority 596.

The communication of "A Traveller" has been received. The author promises to give his name at a future time.

In compliance with the request of some of our friends in Cherokee, we have this week published the official returns of the late election in that county.

We publish the following remarks relative to the result of the late Congressional election, from the East Alabamian, the whig organ in this district.

FELIX G. MCCONNELL, M. C. "Mr. McConnell, unless some miracle came off in the upper counties on the day of the election, is a member of the 25th Congress.

Mr. McConnell, unless some miracle came off in the upper counties on the day of the election, is a member of the 25th Congress. At one time we had strong hopes that he could be beaten; for we did not conceive it possible that the Democratic party as a body would vote for a man who is admitted on all hands to possess no single trait to redeem his character from utter worthlessness.

of the District in the progress of civilization and christianity become Whig.

MR. VAN BUREN IN THE SOUTH.

In an editorial article last week, we considered it our duty to call public attention to certain indications contained in the results of the late elections in Tennessee, Louisiana and Alabama.

In the article alluded to, after noticing the results of several of the last elections held in Tennessee, we added the following paragraph:

"It is well known that Gov. Polk has done all he could to carry Tennessee for Mr. Van Buren; and in the attempt he has lost the magic of his power—the influence of his well-earned popularity: he has been turned out of office and defeated the second time by a more decided majority!

One of our friends has suggested to us, that an uncanid or unfair person might construe this paragraph as an indirect censure upon Gov. Polk. We cannot tell what use an unfair reader might make of that paragraph—nor how much it might be perverted by an ingenious but uncanid man.

And, as we wrote the article solely for the good of our party, to inform them of certain facts and bring them to mind upon passing events,—we will here put it out of the power of any person, to make any evil out of it, by declaring explicitly that we intended no censure upon Col. Polk.

What would we censor? For using the name of Van Buren, who is the democratic candidate? Or for mentioning the merits of the democratic candidate?

On the bold, eloquent and judicious manner in which Mr. Van Buren has more praise for his services than he saw that he must receive, in the attempt to carry Mr. Van Buren.

The true point in our article was, that there was imminent danger of sacrificing our whole party in the South, just as Gov. Polk and his friends had been sacrificed in Tennessee, if we again attempted to elect Mr. Van Buren!

Let us look at the facts. Gov. Polk is one of the most accomplished statesmen in the Union—he had for years served the people of Tennessee with marked fidelity and distinguished ability in the Congress of the United States—he had, as the presiding officer of the House of Representatives, won golden opinions—he had, in his whole Congressional career, won true glory for himself and the State he represented.

These questions admit of only one answer.

Mr. Van Buren is unpopular. And his friends in Tennessee have fallen under the weight of that unpopularity. And we fear if Mr. Van Buren is again to be presented as the Democratic candidate, we shall see other gallant defenders of the Democratic creed, like Gov. Polk, driven by the people of the South, from the public service.

Since the above was written we received the following communication: Democrat but too late to afford us any opportunity for comments in the present number—we will however, reserve that privilege for our next.

"The communication of 'A Traveller' has been received. The author promises to give his name at a future time. Whenever this promise is fulfilled, and the terms of our paper in other respects complied with, it shall have a place.

To the Editor of the Republican.

Sir:—It gives me pleasure to testify to the uniform support which republican principles have ever received at your hands, and in this adhesion, alike creditable to head and heart, a high respect for adverse opinions and parties, has been judiciously maintained—that it has been your peculiar fortune to enjoy an inevitable exemption from that rancor but too characteristic of the partisan press of the present time.

With these views of your editorial career, I am not a little surprised at the apparent zeal with which you have entered the presidential canvass between rivals of our party for that honorable distinction.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Table listing elected senators: Knox—Nelson; whig; Grainger, Jefferson and Claiborn—Cocke, whig; Cocke, Sevier and Blount—Henry, whig; Cambell, Anderson, Roane and Morgan—Ross, whig; Hamilton, Manion, Bledsoe, Rhea and Meigs, Anderson, whig; Johnson, Carter, Sullivan and Washington—Powell, democrat; Greene and Hawkins—Critz, democrat; Monroe, McMinn, Polk and Bradley—Torbett, democrat.

DELEGATES ELECTED.

Table listing elected delegates: Knox—Nelson; whig; Grainger, Jefferson and Claiborn—Cocke, whig; Cocke, Sevier and Blount—Henry, whig; Cambell, Anderson, Roane and Morgan—Ross, whig; Hamilton, Manion, Bledsoe, Rhea and Meigs, Anderson, whig; Johnson, Carter, Sullivan and Washington—Powell, democrat; Greene and Hawkins—Critz, democrat; Monroe, McMinn, Polk and Bradley—Torbett, democrat.

CONGRESS ELECTED.

Table listing elected congress members: 1st Dist—Johnson, democrat; 2d Dist—Senter, whig; 3d Dist—Blackwell, democrat.

FROM MEXICO.

A file of journals from the city of Mexico was received at Pensacola, up to the 27th June. The Diario del Gobierno contains the following decree of Santa Anna: MINISTER OF WAR AND MARINE.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTHS.

A negro woman belonging to a citizen of this District, was delivered of three fine children a few days since; the mother and children, two girls and a boy, we saw on yesterday, are doing well.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY OF THE 13TH INST.

A letter dated Edding's Bay, July states that a few days ago, on the planter's plantation near Wilton on the Edisto, a negro woman was prematurely delivered of four children at a birth, two boys and two girls. One of the children lived a few hours, and it was supposed they might have done well, had the birth not been premature, as they were all perfectly formed. The fact is attested by two respectable white witnesses. The mother was doing well after confinement.

ANTONIO LOPEZ SANTA ANNA.

By the mail rider we learn that Crockett G. Davis who was severely wounded on the day of the election in Bibb county, by Ezekiel Henry, in an affray in which he received nine stabs, died a few days since. Henry was his cousin, and fell out with him on account of the strong stand which Davis took against him in the election.

A MILLERITE IN ITALY.

We make the following extract of a letter from a correspondent of the Puritan, dated Genoa, Jan. 1, 1843: I saw a Millerite here the other day from Worcester Mass. He had come by steamer to Liverpool; and then directly here, swift as wind and sail could carry him.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

We learn from the Osage (Mo.) Yeoman of the 12th inst. that one morning a few days previous, a man living in Barry county told his wife, (whom he generally treated in an inhuman manner) to get up and get breakfast for himself and her two children, and then to commence saying her prayers, for she should die before sunset. She got up and made a fire, and returned to the room where her unnatural husband slept—he was lying on his back in a sound sleep. She took the axe with which she had been chopping wood and with one blow sunk it deep into his head, just through the eyes. She immediately went to the house of a neighbor and related the circumstances as they occurred, giving as a reason that she was certain he would kill her that day, and she concluded that it was his life for hers. He was her second husband and not the father of her children.

FLORIDA—OUR INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

The St. Augustine Herald, of the 24th ult., has the following: "We have high authority for stating that every apprehension of further hostilities from the remnant of the Seminoles remaining in Florida, has altogether ceased. They are concentrated within the limits temporarily assigned them and are so reduced as to feel their weakness, and fear if no other motive restrains them from deprecatory acts. They freely visit Tampa, trading as was usual, and are met by the settlers in their neighborhood in almost daily intercourse. When the proper time arrives they will be shipped to their new homes in the West.

AS AN INSTANCE OF THEIR COMPLETE SUBMISSION.

It is related to us that large numbers of wild cattle are in their vicinity, and during the recent visit of Gen. Worth at Tampa, permission was asked by some of the Indians to shoot them; but they were refused and the redskins acquiesced without a murmur.

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They had quite a...
Philadelphia on Saturday last, which...
The Ledger says...
The ball...
The phenomenon...
The ball...
The phenomenon...
The ball...
The phenomenon...

DIVERSITY OF CLIMATE AND SEASON.
The Albany Argus, after collecting various instances of the difference of the weather in various parts of the Union, in regard to dryness and moisture, remarks sensibly:
According to the usual laws of nature it is impossible for a drought to pervade our whole country. Neither can we ever have a famine so long as the cultivation of the soil is attended to. Local and partial scarcity may prevail; but what is the loss of one section is frequently the gain of some more fortunate section. When the North is parched with drought, the West or the South is rejoicing in fertilizing rain. When the summer is cool in New York and New England, it is frequently the warmer and more genial in Michigan, Wisconsin, or Ohio; and even a drought which would burn all vegetation to a crisp here, does not exhaust the crop-growing energies of the black muck of the Western prairies or of the woodlands. Their new and virgin soil is comparatively more independent of the dew and rains of heaven.

This is the chief reason why the great West presents so inviting a field to the thrifty, calculating, and industrious farmer. He can place more reliance upon the intrinsic qualities of the soil, and upon his own exertions, and is less dependent for a return upon the uncertain events of rain and sun. We have known wheat ripen finely on the Western prairies in such cloudy weather as would, in the Eastern States, on our thin and comparatively impoverished soil, give no fullness to the berry—the exceeding richness and natural warmth of the Western soil in a measure supplying the absence of a warm and ripening sun.

THE INDIANS.—The writer of this, has seen the manuscript of a volume, by an educated Chief of the Creek tribe of Indians, in which all the traditions of the tribe are recorded, and which if published, and critically examined, would no doubt throw considerable light upon the origin of the Aborigines of America. We are induced to mention the existence of this volume, by a fact stated in the Cincinnati Chronicle, that "some brass plates covered with hieroglyphic characters, have recently been found in a mound in Illinois." The Indian Chief above alluded to, in his manuscript relates, that there are and have been, from an immemorial period, in the custody of the Kings of the Muscogee tribes, two large brass plates, inscribed with unintelligible characters, which are held in the most sacred veneration. They are never allowed to be seen by strangers or common people, but are, upon all occasions of peculiar solemnity taken from their place of safe and sacred deposit and placed immediately under the king's seat in the Council house. From the description given of these plates, we should pronounce them much larger than those found in Illinois, and of a somewhat different shape. We have not time or space, minutely to describe them now, as we had the description given us, but at some future time may refer to the subject again. The Indian chief of which we speak, (no longer a chief,) having separated from his tribe, lives now in Macon county Ala. The plates with the young king of the Creeks, have been carried to the far West.

FRANKLIN AND GREEN.—While the American army, in 1775, was besieging Boston, Congress sent to the camp a special committee, at the head of which was Dr. Franklin, Gen. Green, in a letter dated "Prospect Hill, Oct. 16, 1775," and addressed to Gov. Ward, thus describes the impression which this great philosopher made upon him. "The committee from Congress arrived last evening, and I had the honor to be introduced to that very great man, Dr. Franklin, whom I viewed with silent admiration, during the whole evening. Attention watched his lips, and conviction closed his periods." Beautiful tribute for one great man to give another, both of whom were first among the foremost in Liberty's great struggle, and both fragrant with revolutionary renown.

SEDUCTION AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.
The N. Y. Courier has furnished the following distressing details:
On Thursday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, a shore boat, rowed by a man, and containing a young female, along side the U. S. ship Independence, lying off Ellis Island, and on being hailed the female desired to know if Midshipman... was on board. On being answered in the affirmative, she insisted upon going on board, but the officer of the deck told that was impossible, as not only the regulations of the ship, but the rules of the service forbade it. She urged, implored and treated; but the officer, actuated by a stern sense of duty, was still compelled to adhere to his original resolution of refusing her admittance on board. Finding that was inexorable, the young girl, without a moment's thought sprang from the boat, in which she had been standing, and sunk. A seaman, who had been standing in the fore chains, listening to the girl's conversa-

...the undivided one...
...the property of the Estate of Tabitha Wade...
...deceased, and to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased.

ORPHANS' COURT.
I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot lying north of the Methodist Church Lot—Leveled on as the property of Hubbard for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

JOSIAH WEAKLEY,
Administrator.
August 23, 1843—5t—\$6 00.

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A Sermon
...the necessary documents and instruction requisite in the adjustment of said claims, offer ourselves as agents for the South Western country, with an assurance to all claimants, that if their application be made in time, not only due attention will be rendered, but their claims will be more easily established.
Wm. L. CAIN,
JAS. T. SAURIE.
Cedar Bluff, Alabama, March 21, 1843.—tf.
Address either of us at Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala.

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Caution.
All persons are hereby warned from signing for a certain promissory note for \$1000 given by the undersigned to J. H. Richardson, and due 25th Decemr 1843. The consideration for which said note was given, being totally failed, I hereby warn all persons not to pay it.
ALFRED WALDEN.
July 26, 1843.

William H. Underwood,
AND
Samuel S. Hinton,
HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, and will attend the Courts of Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, Cass, Lumpkin and Cherokee counties in Georgia; St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Talladega and the Supreme court in the State of Alabama. All business entrusted to them in any of the above courts will meet with punctual attention.
Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala.
March 22, 1843.—tf.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
ORPHANS' COURT, Special Term,
July 3rd, 1843.
JOSHUA MILNER, Administrator of the estate of James Donaldson, dec'd, having reported said estate ready for final settlement and filed his statement—
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks, notifying the next of kin and creditors of said dec'd, that final settlement will be had of said estate on Friday the 18th day of August next according to the statement of said Admr'a filed, unless objected to.
Copy from the minutes:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
July 5, 1843.—6t.

Samuel F. Rice,
AND
Thomas D. Clark,
HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice of Law, under the firm name of RICE & CLARKE.
They will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the State.
They will also attend the District Court of the United States at Huntsville, for the purpose of perfecting all cases under the BANKRUPT LAW, which may be committed to their care. The engagement of either one of the partners, in any business, will secure the services of both.
Office of RICE at Jacksonville, Ala.
Office of CLARKE at Talladega, Ala.
June 29, 1842.—tf.

A Relic of Murrell.
50 DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN from the subscriber at Cedar Valley, Paulding county, Georgia, about the 8th ultimo, a
BAY HORSE
of the medium size, black mane, tail and legs; about nine years old, his head and tail would be noticed as being usually small. He has a small circle of rough hair around one of his hind legs, between the hough and pastern joint; when he left, had been shod recently with old shoes pointed (none behind) was in fine order, and looked well. He has a slow, awkward pace. Any information relative to the said horse will be gratefully received and acknowledged, and the above reward paid for the apprehension of the thief. Address the subscriber at Cedar Town, Paulding county, Ga.
E. H. RICHARDSON.
July 12, 1843.—4t.

JACKSONVILLE
Female Academy.
THIS institution will again be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday the 17th inst. under the auspices of Mr. M. Burt and Lady. Mr. Burt and Lady have been sufficiently tested, to satisfy all who have had an opportunity of witnessing their success; that their talents for teaching are seldom equalled, and perhaps never surpassed. In point of moral character, they are wholly unexceptionable, and are every way, in the highest degree, worthy the patronage of an enlightened community.
Jacksonville is believed to be unsurpassed by any village in Alabama for the salubrity, business, and health of its climate. Board can be obtained in good families, at from six to seven dollars per month.
The terms of tuition are as follows:
1st Class, including Orthography, Reading, and Writing, per sess., \$6 00
2d " Geography, Grammar, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, & History, \$10 00
3d " Chemistry, Natural Moral and Mental Philosophy and Botany, \$15 00
4th " Latin, Greek and French Languages \$17 50
Lessons in Music on the Piano extra \$20 per session.
By order of the Board,
E. L. WOODWARD, Sec'y.
N. B. A lady of the village who has bestowed much time to Painting and Drawing, and who is eminently qualified to give correct and valuable instruction in those branches, will do so to all those young ladies who may desire it.
E. L. WOODWARD.
Jacksonville Ala. July 11th 1843.

Executor's Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Isaac Young, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned Executors, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make immediate payment.
DAVID YOUNG, } Ex'rs.
Wm. N. YOUNG, }
Aug. 16, 1843.—6t.

WM. B. MARTIN,
AND
EMUEL J. STANDEFER,
WILL practice Law together in all of the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, Ala. All business committed to their charge, will receive strict attention.
11.

Sheriff Sales.
By virtue of three executions, two from the County Court and one from the Circuit Court of Benton County and one directed I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday, in September next, the west half of the south fourth of sec. 33, fractional township 12, in Range 10 east in the Coosa Land Dist. Leveled on as the property of Joseph Moore to satisfy said executions, one in favor of Wilkins and Billings, and one in favor of John Anderson.
R. S. PORTER Sheriff.
August 9, 1843.—5t.—\$3 00

STOP THE THIEF.
STOLEN from the Subscriber on the night of the 22d instant, a bright bay Mare, about six years old, five feet two inches high, with white on one of her hind feet, a small star in her forehead, her tail long dock, and not bushy. She moves well under the saddle; paces and walks well. Any person detecting the thief and returning the mare, to the subscriber living nine miles south west of La Fayette, Chambers County, Ala., will be liberally rewarded.
WILLIAM FORBES.
Enquirer, Jacksonville Republican and Wetumpka Times, will give the above three insertions monthly, and forward their accounts to this office.

Caution.
ALL persons are hereby warned from trading for a certain promissory note (payable in Alabama money) given by the undersigned to Oliver Dodson of McMinn County, Tennessee, for one hundred and fifty dollars, due 1st day of January next; as the consideration for which said note was given has failed, we are determined not to pay it.
F. M. HARRIS,
M. VISE.
Aug. 9, 1843—2t.
The Athens Enquirer will please give the above two insertions and forward account to this office.

The State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, June 5th, 1843.
PETER LARRISON, Administrator of Samuel Lively, dec'd having reported said estate insolvent—
It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying and requiring the creditors of said estate to present their claims to E. T. Smith, Judge of the County Court, on the first Friday in January next, at the Office of the Clerk of the County court in Jacksonville, at which time and place the claims against said estate will be audited for allowance.
A true copy from the Minutes:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
July 12, 1843.

PAPER! PAPER! PAPER!!!
Just received on consignment and for sale at this Office.
10 Reams fine Vellum Cap, No. 1.
10 " " " " " No. 2.
12 " " " " " No. 3.
10 " Letter, No. 1.
25 " Large wrapping Paper.
5 Gross Paste Board.
The writing paper is of excellent quality, and will be sold on terms lower than usual, by the Quire or Ream.
August 17, 1843.
THOS. A. WALKER & Wm. L. CAIN
WILL practice Law together in all of the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb counties, Ala. All business committed to their charge, will receive strict attention.
Dec. 3, 1842.

ORPHANS' COURT.
I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot lying north of the Methodist Church Lot—Leveled on as the property of Hubbard for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

JOSIAH WEAKLEY,
Administrator.
August 23, 1843—5t—\$6 00.

POETRY.

THE DREAMS OF LIFE.
All men are dreamers; from the hour
When reason first exerts its power,
Unmindful of its bitter sting,
To some deceiving hope we cling—
That hope's a dream!

The brazen trumpet's clangor gives
The joy on which the warrior lives;
And at his injured country's call
He leaves his home, his friends, his all,
For glory's dream!

The lover hangs on some bright eye,
And dreams of bliss in every sigh;
But brightest eyes are deep in guile,
And he who trusts their fickle smile,
Trusts in a dream!

The poet, Nature's darling child,
By Fame's all-dazzling star beguiled,
Sings Love's alternate hope and fear,
Paints visions which his heart holds dear—
And thus he dreams!

And there are those who build their joys
On proud Ambition's gilded toys,
Who fain would climb the crazy height,
Where power displays its splendid light—
But dreaming fall!

While others, 'mid the giddy throng
Of Pleasure's victims, sweep along;
Till feelings damp'd and satiate hearts,
Too worn to feel when bliss departs,
Prove all a dream!

And when that chilly call of fear,
Death's mandate, hurries in the ear!
We find, would we retrace the past,
E'en Life at best, now fading fast—
Is all a dream!

Com. Moore, with the Texan Ship of War
Austin, and Captain Lathrop of the brig
Whorton, accompanied by Col. Morgan, the
Navy Commissioner, have returned to Gal-
veston, where they were received by the
citizens and military in the most cordial
and flattering manner. It is said by some
that Com. Moore will demand an official
investigation of his conduct, under the charge
of President Houston; and by others it is
said, he will resign his commission, and
that he will be succeeded by Capt. Lathrop.
Ind. Monitor.

RESISTANCE TO THE LAWS IN ILLINOIS.—
In Coles county, two hundred citizens have
resolved to disregard the decision of the
Supreme court setting aside the appraisement
law. They call upon all officers not
to obey the decision, or if they cannot do
so, to resign. The people say they will
use mild means to carry their purpose, and
if these fail, they will resort to force. Such
a state of things may lead to the most un-
happy collision.

ELECTRICITY.—We are aware that some
people think that if they were born to be
struck with lightning, it is but folly to at-
tempt to avert the blow, yet we believe in
no such doctrine. The laws of electric-
ity are now pretty well understood, and it
is now just as reasonable to live in accord-
ance with them, as with any other law of
nature. To remove from a strong current
of air to escape a stroke of lightning, is just
as philosophical as to step aside to shun a
precipice; it is equally as wise to insure
your building from lightning by a good
conductor, as to insure it from our common
fires at a premium of one and a half per
cent. To betray symptoms of fear in any
case, is unmanly; but to use one's reason to
avert danger, is altogether a different
thing. The best safeguard against light-
ning is a good conductor, kept in complete
repair, and next to this, a group of lofty
trees; but where a dwelling is protected by
neither, it is highly prudent for its inmates
to betake themselves, during heavy thun-
der storm, to the safest place in it. As the
air is a very bad conductor of electricity,
it always seeks to move in and with a cur-
rent, and hence it is always dangerous in a
thunder storm to sit between 2 windows, or
at an entrance of a door. Again—the air
in a chimney being rarified by the heat be-
low, the electric fluid often enters a house
in this direction. Hence persons should
never seat themselves immediately before a
fire place in a dangerous storm. When
the electric fluid does not enter the door or
chimney of a house, it usually strikes one
corner of the roof, and passes the rafters,
timbers, or sides of the building until it en-
ters the earth. On this account it is unsafe
to sit in the corner or lean against the sides
of a room during heavy electric discharges.
It is also dangerous to stand before a mirror
—the quicksilver and gilt of which is a good
conductor of lightning; indeed the presence
of all metallic substances should be avoided
on the same principle.
The safest position in a house, as regards
lightning is in bed, the feathers of which it
is composed being a bad conductor of the elec-
tricity. It is said that no person has ever
been struck by lightning in this position, un-
less their limbs were in contact with the
frame. As a proof of this remark, we
once saw a house, containing twenty-five
persons, literally torn to pieces by light-
ning, without injury to any one. They
were all in bed. Next to a bed, the centre
of a room; closed upon the windward side;
is the safest position in which we can place
ourselves.

Sound Disbelief of the Devil.—When
Col. Ethan Allen was prisoner in England
he was offered a large estate in Vermont,
if he would declare for the king. I am a
plain man, said Col. Allen, in reply, and
have read but few books; but I have seen in
print, somewhere, a circumstance that for-
cibly reminds me of the proposal of your
lordship, it is of a certain character that
took a certain other character into an ex-
ceeding high mountain, and showed him all
the kingdoms of the earth, and the glory
thereof, and told him if he would fall down
and worship him, this should be all his;
and the rascal didn't own a foot of them.

to 400 miles from the
from the Pangwe people,
from the direction in which
that name lies. The distance from the coast
indicates that they came from Ethiopia;
and possibly that this people may spread
over that vast unknown region of Africa.
The existence and use of iron of their
own manufacture, seems very remarkable
and philosophers would say, indicates an
advanced state of civilization, for it is known
that a barbarous or savage people never
have iron of their own manufacture until it
has been first introduced by the whites. The
non-existence of slavery and the slave trade
among them, shows a feature still more dis-
tinctive from the ordinary African.

We are furnished by the Argus with the
following passage from the journal of Mr.
Wilson.
"During our short sojourn in this place,
we met with a number of men entirely dif-
ferent in their features and general appear-
ance from those in this part of the country.
Some of whom were said to have come five,
and others ten or twelve days journey from
the interior.—They were known by the
name of the Pangwe people. They were
on a visit to this part of the country, which
is as near to the sea coast as any place we
visited. Hearing of us, they came in consid-
erable numbers to see a white man and old
Toke, one of whom was as much an object of curiosity as the other.
Those of them we saw, both men and wo-
men, were vastly superior in their personal
appearance to the maritime tribes—and if
they may be regarded as a fair specimen of
the people, I should have no hesitation in
pronouncing them the finest Africans whom
I have ever met with.—They wear no cloth-
ing, except a piece of cloth made of the
inner bark of a tree.—This is drawn between
the legs and fastened around the loins by a
cord. Nor do they covet cloth. On the
other hand they jeer the bushmen of this
region, by telling them they wear cloth to
conceal their personal defects, and their ex-
ternal diseases. Both men and women
braid their hair with a great deal of taste.
The women braid the hair on the forehead
at the head in two rows, which lie over the
forehead not unlike the frill of a cap.—
That on the back part is plaited into five or
six braids which reach below the shoulders.
The men are of medium stature, remark-
ably well formed, healthy in their appear-
ance, and manly in their deportment.
They have knives, spears, travelling bags
and other articles of curious and ingenious
workmanship, specimens of which we pro-
cured for a very small quantity of beads.
All of their implements are made of iron
of their own, which is considered vastly su-
perior to any brought to the country by
trading vessels. They set no value upon
cloth, and as yet have never acquired a
taste for tobacco, rum, beads, &c. and
brandy.
They are very industrious, and will-
ing for the slave.
They repair their houses with mud, and
their time region.
They have never participated in the slave
trade and regard it, as is by no means un-
natural in their circumstances, with the ut-
most abhorrence.
One or two instances are known where
they have visited attempts to enslave their
people with signal vengeance. It is dif-
ficult to define the limits and extent of their
country. Perhaps the most westerly bor-
der of what is known as the Pangwe terri-
tory was within one hundred and fifty miles
of the coast and from thence it may extend
many hundred miles into the interior, and
possibly spread itself over a large portion of
the south side of the Mountains of the Moon.
Their country is represented as immensely
populous, but I could not learn that they
had any very large or powerful organiza-
tions.—They are aware that vessels visit
the opposite coast, and they affirm that
they have seen articles of merchandise
from that quarter. I am inclined to
think that the Pangwe people are
large bodies towards the
intermediate bush-
are by the slave
supplanted.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON
COURT-HOUSE, commencing on Mon-
day, the sixteenth day of October,
for the disposal of the public lands
within the limits of the undermentio-
ned townships, to-wit:
North of the base line, and West of the me-
ridian.
Township one, of range eighteen.
Township four, of ranges twenty-three
and twenty-four.

At the Land Office at FAYETTE-
VILLE, commencing on Monday, the
twenty-third day of October next, for the
disposal of the public lands within the
limits of the undermentioned townships,
to-wit:
North of the base line, and west of the me-
ridian.
Township fourteen, of range eighteen.
Townships seventeen and eighteen, of
range twenty-three.
Township twelve, of ranges twenty-six
and twenty-seven.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON,
commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day
of October next, for the disposal of the pub-
lic lands within the limits of the under-
mentioned townships and fractional town-
ships, to-wit:
South of the base line, and
ridian.
Townships five and six, of rang-
three.
Township seven of range twenty-f.
Townships five, six, and seven, of
range twenty-five.
Townships five and six, of range
Township nineteen,
Township twenty, of range twenty-
Township sixteen, and frac-
Township twenty, of range twenty

At the Land Office at
mencing on Monday,
ember next, for the dispos-
lic lands within the limits of
seventeen, south of the base
Range two, west of the 5th principal
dian.
Lands appropriated by law for the use of
schools, military, or other purposes, will
be excluded from sale.
The sales will each be kept open for two
weeks, (unless the lands are sooner dis-
posed of,) and no longer; and no private
entries of land in the townships so offered
will be admitted, until after the expiration
of the weeks.
Given under my hand, at the city of
Washington, this eighth day of June,
Anno Domini 1843.
JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-er-
claimant

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North of the base line, and West of the me-
ridian.
Township seven, of range six.
Townships one, two, and three, of range
seventeen.
South of the base line, and West of the me-
ridian.
Sections three, four, five, six, seven,
eight, nine, ten, fifteen, seventeen, eight-
teen and nineteen, in township eight, of
range seven.
Townships seventeen and eighteen, of
range eight.
Township nine, of range ten.
The west half of township ten, and the
four westernmost tiers of sections in town-
ship eleven, of range twelve.

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Township four, of ranges twenty-three
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Township twelve, of ranges twenty-six
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South of the base line, and
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Townships five and six, of rang-
three.
Township seven of range twenty-f.
Townships five, six, and seven, of
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Township seven, of range six.
Townships one, two, and three, of range
seventeen.
South of the base line, and West of the me-
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Sections three, four, five, six, seven,
eight, nine, ten, fifteen, seventeen, eight-
teen and nineteen, in township eight, of
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Townships seventeen and eighteen, of
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Township nine, of range ten.
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Township seven, of range six.
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weeks, (unless the lands are sooner dis-
posed of,) and no longer; and no private
entries of land in the townships so offered
will be admitted, until after the expiration
of the weeks.
Given under my hand, at the city of
Washington, this eighth day of June,
Anno Domini 1843.
JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-er-
claimant

At the Land Office at
mencing on Monday,
ember next, for the dispos-
lic lands within the limits of
seventeen, south of the base
Range two, west of the 5th principal
dian.
Lands appropriated by law for the use of
schools, military, or other purposes, will
be excluded from sale.
The sales will each be kept open for two
weeks, (unless the lands are sooner dis-
posed of,) and no longer; and no private
entries of land in the townships so offered
will be admitted, until after the expiration
of the weeks.
Given under my hand, at the city of
Washington, this eighth day of June,
Anno Domini 1843.
JOHN TYLER.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON
COURT-HOUSE, commencing on Mon-
day, the sixteenth day of October,
for the disposal of the public lands
within the limits of the undermentio-
ned townships, to-wit:
North of the base line, and West of the me-
ridian.
Township seven, of range six.
Townships one, two, and three, of range
seventeen.
South of the base line, and West of the me-
ridian.
Sections three, four, five, six, seven,
eight, nine, ten, fifteen, seventeen, eight-
teen and nineteen, in township eight, of
range seven.
Townships seventeen and eighteen, of
range eight.
Township nine, of range ten.
The west half of township ten, and the
four westernmost tiers of sections in town-
ship eleven, of range twelve.

At the Land Office at JOHNSON
COURT-HOUSE, commencing on Mon-
day, the sixteenth day of October,
for the disposal of the public lands
within the limits of the undermentio-
ned townships, to-wit:
North of the base line, and West of the me-
ridian.
Township one, of range eighteen.
Township four, of ranges twenty-three
and twenty-four.

At the Land Office at FAYETTE-
VILLE, commencing on Monday, the
twenty-third day of October next, for the
disposal of the public lands within the
limits of the undermentioned townships,
to-wit:
North of the base line, and west of the me-
ridian.
Township fourteen, of range eighteen.
Townships seventeen and eighteen, of
range twenty-three.
Township twelve, of ranges twenty-six
and twenty-seven.

At the Land Office at WASHINGTON,
commencing on Monday, the thirtieth day
of October next, for the disposal of the pub-
lic lands within the limits of the under-
mentioned townships and fractional town-
ships, to-wit:
South of the base line, and
ridian.
Townships five and six, of rang-
three.
Township seven of range twenty-f.
Townships five, six, and seven, of
range twenty-five.
Townships five and six, of range
Township nineteen,
Township twenty, of range twenty-
Township sixteen, and frac-
Township twenty, of range twenty

At the Land Office at
mencing on Monday,
ember next, for the dispos-
lic lands within the limits of
seventeen, south of the base
Range two, west of the 5th principal
dian.
Lands appropriated by law for the use of
schools, military, or other purposes, will
be excluded from sale.
The sales will each be kept open for two
weeks, (unless the lands are sooner dis-
posed of,) and no longer; and no private
entries of land in the townships so offered
will be admitted, until after the expiration
of the weeks.
Given under my hand, at the city of
Washington, this eighth day of June,
Anno Domini 1843.
JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-er-
claimant

At the Land Office at
mencing on Monday,
ember next, for the dispos-
lic lands within the limits of
seventeen, south of the base
Range two, west of the 5th principal
dian.
Lands appropriated by law for the use of
schools, military, or other purposes, will
be excluded from sale.
The sales will each be kept open for two
weeks, (unless the lands are sooner dis-
posed of,) and no longer; and no private
entries of land in the townships so offered
will be admitted, until after the expiration
of the weeks.
Given under my hand, at the city of
Washington, this eighth day of June,
Anno Domini 1843.
JOHN TYLER.

one, for fifteen, includ-
ed, to twenty-six, includ-
ing, sections of
five, (except sixteen) in-
clusive, in township twenty-
two; sections
to twenty-two, (except sixteen)
inclusive, in township twenty-
three; sec-
tions to fifteen inclusive, sev-
enteen to thirty seven in-
clusive, in township twenty-four, of range
seven.
Sections one to forty-four, inclu-
sive, in township twenty-
three, of range
seven.
Sections one to seven inclusive,
in township twenty-two, and sections or lots
fifteen inclusive, and seventeen and
eighteen, in township twenty-three of range
seven.

Lands appropriated by law, for the use
of schools, military, or other purposes, will
be excluded from sale.

The sales will each be kept open for
two weeks, (unless the lands are sooner
disposed of,) and no longer; and no private
entries of land, in the townships so
offered, will be admitted until after the ex-
piration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of
Washington, this eighth day of June,
Anno Domini 1843.

JOHN TYLER.
By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-emption
Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of
pre-emption to any lands within the limits
of the townships above enumerated is re-
quired to establish the same to the satis-
faction of the Register and Receiver of
the proper land office, and make payment
therefor as soon as practicable after seeing
this notice, and before the day appointed
for the commencement of the public sale
of the township, embracing the tract claim-
ed, above designated; otherwise such claim
will be forfeited.

THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The State of Alabama.
St. CLAIR COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT, July 3rd. 1843.
PETER LANGFORD the administra-
tor of the Estate of Robert Lang-
ford Deceased this day came into Court
and reports himself ready for final settle-
ment of said Estate.

It is ordered by the Court that publica-
tion be made in the Jacksonville Republi-
can for thirty days requiring all persons
interested in the final settlement of said
Estate to be and appear at an Orphans'
Court to be held in the Town of Ashville
on the second Monday in August next then
and there to show cause if any they have
why final settlement should not then be
made.

Copy Test:
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk.
July 26, 1843.—51.—86.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership of William P. Chilton
& Company, is dissolved by limitation,
and by cessation of business of many days.
April 26, 1843.—11.

Benton Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of four Executions issued
from the circuit court and one from the
county court of Benton county, and to me
directed, I will expose to public sale to the
highest bidder for cash before the court house
door in the town of Jacksonville on the first
Monday in September next, the following
lands (to-wit): the S. W. 1/4 of S. 35 T. 14
R. 7. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 of S. 2, T. 15, R. 7.
W. 1/4 of the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 2, T. 15,
R. 7 East, in the Coosa land District.
Levied on as the property of Williamson
Williams, to satisfy said executions in my
hands, one in favor of Wm. Raiford, one in
favor of J. M. Whitlock, one in favor of the
State of Alabama for costs, and one in favor
of Samuel P. Hudson.
Aug. 2, 1843.—\$3

BY virtue of one execution issued from the
circuit court of Benton county and to me
directed, I will expose to public sale to the
highest bidder for cash before the Court
house door in the Town of Jacksonville on the first
Monday in September next the following
Land (to-wit): the East half of Sec-
3, township 14 and range 7.—levied on as
the property of Thos. G. Cox, to satisfy
said Execution in my hands in favor of G.
W. Griffin.
Aug. 2, 1843. \$3

BY virtue of a fi. fa., issued from the cir-
cuit court of Benton county and to me
directed, I will expose to public sale to the
highest bidder for cash before the court house
door in the town of Jacksonville on the first
Monday in September next, the following
lands (to wit), the S. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 6,
T. 14, R. 7. N. 1/4 of S. W. q. of Sec. 6,
T. 14, R. 7. Also the N. 1/4 of S. E. q. of
T. 14, R. 7.—Levied on as the prop-
erty of Jordan and Peter Baker, to sat-
isfy said fi. fa. in my hands, in favor of E.
C. Co.
R. S. PORTER SH'F
Per W. J. WILLIS, d. s.

Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of two executions to me directed
from the circuit court of Benton county, I
will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash at
the court house door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Mon-
day in September next. The North half of
Section 34, T. 14, R. 7 east in the coosa
land district, levied on as the property of
William T. Givens, to satisfy said execu-
tions, one in favour of Robbins, Painter &
Co. and the other in favor of David A. Com-
stock, indorsee, &c.
R. S. PORTER,
Sheriff of Benton County.
Agu. 3, 1843.—51.—\$3 00.

R. G. EARLE & W. W. McLESTER

HAVE associated themselves in the prac-
tice of the Law, at Jacksonville, Ala.
and will practice in the Courts of the 9th
Judicial circuit, and the U. S. District court
at H...